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DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES AIR FORCE CRISIS

PY202334 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena has acknowledged that at least 53 high-ranking Air Force officers are up for retirement. He denied, however, that this is the result of a crisis within this branch of the military, explaining that "they fall within the usual retirement process at the end of every year." He added there will also be retirements "in the Army and Navy, according to our system."

Speaking on another subject, the minister downplayed the importance of an incident that occurred during a military inspection in Rio Gallegos when Nazi symbols could be seen. He said it was an "isolated" incident of "an authoritarian mentality" that "does not correspond" to the democratic system."

It is known some retirement orders, but not all of them, are the direct result of a leak published by a local newspaper on the discontent allegedly expressed by some officers regarding General Ernesto Crespo's leadership.

Juanarena described as "predictable" the "speculation that has arisen over the year-end promotions in the three services." The minister made these comments following a ceremony during which he swore in Daniel Kohan as the new national Civil Defense director, replacing Brigadier Lorenzo Bravo Daza, who retired.

According to what is known, once the executive branch approves the Air Force staff proposal, 8 brigadiers, 37 colonels, and 8 lieutenant colonels will pass into retirement. The proposed retirement orders were almost immediately prepared after a report on alleged discontent among officers was leaked to the press. In a harsh reaction to this leak, Gen Crespo criticized those who spread it by calling them "queers." The order in which the events occurred suggests that some of the retirements and the rumors of discontent are closely related.

Regarding the leak published on 8 October, the minister today said "there are no proceedings regarding the subject in the Defense Ministry," but he admitted the Air Force staff is conducting an inquest. Jaunarena said he believes there is "complete" tranquillity between the three branches of the military and his ministry. He described as "trite" the question whether there is discontent among the military, as well as his own repeated reply that "there is no such discontent."

"The truth is there is a definitive consolidation of the democratic system in the country, and this is being gradually reflected in the people's behavior. The practice of republican life will ultimately eradicate this type of question," Juanarena said. "Meanwhile, in times of transition like the present one, it must be understood all this is a part of a normal process for a society that is definitively adjusting to constitutional life," he stated. He continued: "The important thing is the path we are following. The tendencies being noticed and the Rio Gallegos incident must be evaluated correctly."

The minister insisted the appearance of Nazi symbols "is an absolutely isolated incident and no similar incident has ever happened before."

"Anyway, the incident in itself demonstrates an authoritarian sort of mentality that does not correspond with the democratic system in which we Argentines live, and as such the incident must be sanctioned, as it has been," Juanarena said.

He also denied that a defense minister's job becomes more complicated during the retirement cycle period. He said "of course this time of the year is crucial for all of those who [word indistinct] a military career," since "this creates certain expectations regarding the future. This is a (?normal) procedure that takes place at the end of every year."

He added: "If one determines that there will be 53, or I do not know how many changes or retirement orders issued within the Armed Forces, one can be led to think that this is a crisis, but this is not so. The same thing happens at the end of every year."

In conclusion, he reiterated that the (?retirements) "do not signal" a crisis and that they are "regular" retirements. "I do not know if there are going to be 53, 58 or 75 retirements, but they do not signal a crisis," the minister insisted.

POLL FAVORS ALFONSIN REELECTION IN 1989

PY211836 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1930 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (DYN) -- According to a poll conducted by the company of Lynch, Menendez and Nivel, 28.64 percent of the voters in the federal capital would like to see President Raul Alfonsin reelected in the 1989 elections, while 16.43 percent of the voters would vote for Governor Carlos Menem, the Justicialist candidate.

The poll divided 450 citizens of the metropolitan districts into economic, social and cultural categories and showed that only 10 percent could not define their position. There was also a wide range of votes for other political figures.

The other candidates behind Alfonsin and Menem were Intransigent Deputy Oscar Alende with 10.09 percent of the vote; Corrientes Governor Jose Antonio Romero Feris with 6.34 percent, Justicialist leader Carlos Grosso with 4.39 percent, and Radical Senator Fernando de la Rua with 4.69 percent.

The other politicians included in the poll as presidential candidates were Italo Luder who received 4.23 percent, Alvaro Alsogaray with 3.76 percent, Juan Casella with 2.58 percent and Antonio Cafiero with 6.58 percent. [passage omitted]

BEDREGAL COMMENTS ON RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CHILE

PY220204 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Following a meeting in Lima with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal said the policy of rapprochement between the Bolivian and Chilean Governments is moving forward. Bedregal added the negotiations over the central issue are going well. He said, though, there is concern, criticism, and opposition to the government's foreign policy. Bedregal called upon the people to have confidence in the government, which is handling Bolivian foreign affairs seriously. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, during a meeting with President Paz Estenssoro, Foreign Minister Guillero Bedregal submitted a detailed report on his trip abroad. The minister said UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar summoned over 40 countries to design the UN emergency plan for Bolivia, which he described as a positive response for the countries. [passage indistinct]

UNION LEADERS URGE UNITY AT MINEWORKERS' CONGRESS

PY211807 Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Oct (AFP) — The Bolivian mineworkers today opened a special congress in Siglo XX, 250 km south of La Paz, to define their position concerning the governmental policy in the mining sector and appoint their new leaders for the 1986-1988 period.

In addition to the mineworkers trade union leaders, top leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) were present and urged the most important proletarian sector in Bolivia to unite. [passage omitted]

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

PY201600 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today begins a 3-day visit to Brazil to push for Mexico's inclusion in the Latin-American economic cooperation effort. Bernardo Sepulveda Amor arrived yesterday in Brasilia and will meet this week with Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre and President Jose Sarney. The Mexican foreign minister, who is accompanied by members of several Mexican ministries, will remain in Brazil until 22 October.

According to the Mexican ambassador in Brasilia, Sepulveda's visit is linked to a consultation mechanism between the two nations that has been ongoing since April 1983. During the meetings he will hold in Brasilia, the Mexican foreign minister will discuss, among other issues, two specific questions: the inclusion of Mexico in the economic cooperation effort that (?has already been) agreed upon by Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, and the possiblity of holding a summit of all the Latin American heads of state.

Itamaraty spokesman Rui Nogueira revealed the Brazilian position concerning these two issues.

[Begin Nogueira recording] Brazil has nothing against the inclusion of Mexico in this integration effort currently being conducted with Uruguay and Argentina. Brazil simply believes the process of economic integration among the three countries needs to mature adequately before considering the entry of a fourth country. Neither does Brazil oppose the principle of a meeting of Latin American heads of state, which is an unprecedented initiative. Brazil just believes that in order to implement such an initiative some prerequisites, such as the exact definition of an agenda, adequate preparations, and especially the setting of very concrete objectives, are necessary. [end recording]

Sodre, Sepulveda Discuss Trade

PY211429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2226 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By Jorge Matiz F.]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 20 Oct (EFE) -- Brazil and Mexico today agreed on the need to eliminate the tariff barriers between the two countries as a first step toward the reactivation of bilateral trade which in the last 5 years has decreased over 60 percent.

This commentary was made by the foreign ministers of Mexico and Brazil, Bernardo Sepulveda and Roberto Abreu Sodre respectively, upon opening the meeting today of the Brazilian-Mexican Mixed Subcommission for Cooperation and Trade. [passage omitted]

During the opening session, the Brazilian foreign minister made four concrete proposals to increase trade which dropped from $1.397 million in 1981 to $540 million in 1985. The Brazilian proposals seek the inclusion of new products in the agreement of preferential tariffs, the elimination of the tariff barriers, the review of the Maritime Transportation Agreement and the revision of the payment system. Bernardo Sepulveda fully agreed with the Brazilian aspirations saying Mexico "has begun a new stage in its foreign trade as a result of the liberalization of its negotiations which will allow us to reevaluate our relations with Brazil."

However, he indicated that "inter-American relations should not be based only on economic, but also on political aspects." "Our crisis has shown we have returned to our own natural roots: Latin America," said Sepulveda Amor in reference to the current Mexican economic situation and its commercial reactivation with this part of the continent. Sepulveda indicated the renegotiation of the Mexican foreign debt has allowed for the first time a coresponsiblity between debtors and creditors. He noted this is a fact that should capture the attention of the Latin American countries.

Sepulveda met in private with Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre to discuss the Central American situation and the trade agreements signed by Brazil and Argentina last July.

One of the participants in the meeting told EFE the importance of the Mexican position on regional trade for the southern part of the continent, was emphasized to the Brazilian foreign minister who believes the strengthening of bilateral relations will make possible the extension of the Buenos Aires agreement to third countries.

Sepulveda Amor then met with Brazilian Finance Minister Dilson Funaro to discuss the foreign debt issue. Sepulveda will be received tommorrow by President Jose Sarney and will travel to Buenos Aires that night.

Mexico's Sepulveda Satisfied

PY220156 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] It was decided that Brazil and Mexico will discuss reviewing the partial agreement under the ALADI system in the second half of November in Montevideo. This agreement refers to a list of bilaterally traded products that the two countries want to expand, according to a communique released in Brasilia today by Foreign Ministers Roberto Abreu Sodre and Bernardo Sepulveda.

The main purpose of the Mexican foreign minister's visit to Brazil is to increase economic and trade relations with Brazil. Trade and economic intergration between Brazil and Mexico will be implemented gradually, Mexican Foreign Minister Sepulveda said, adding that binational enterprises might soon be created.

Minister Sepulveda expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit to Brazil, and said closer relations between Brazil and Mexico will contribute to the strengthening of the Latin American economy. The Mexican foreign minister will travel to Argentina tomorrow to seek agreements similar to those that he reached with Brazil.

PRC SHARES 'RECIPROCAL' MILITARY INTERESTS

PY211839 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Oct 86 p 8

[By Special Envoy to Athens Roberto Lopes]

[Excerpt] Brazil and the PRC will improve their military relations following the interest shown by the PRC Government. The Brazilian Government already decided to send Army, Navy, and Aeronautics attaches to Beijing. The original intention was to send just one Army officer to serve as Armed Forces Attache (Adifa) [Adido das Forcas Armadas]

"There is more than one Chinese military officer serving in their diplomatic representation in Brasilia," said Air Force Colonel Herique Marini -- who was sent by the Air Force Staff (EMFA) to attend the 4th Defense Fair (of land, sea, and air weapons for the Third World) that yesterday closed in the port of Piraeus, Greece -- "And they are not only interested in our military organization," Marini told FOLHA, "they ask about our institutional organization from the educational system for small children, to the higher education of Brazilian citizens."

Colonel Marini and Army Colonel Agenor Homen de Carvalho, military attache to the Brazilian Embassy in Rome, are impressed by the variety of Chinese military products exhibited in the port of Piraeus (40 minutes by car from Athens).

"And they are very smart," Marini said, "since they could not bring war ships, missiles, and tanks to the fair, they brought very well made models." Colonel Homen de Carvalho, 53, acknowledged the Chinese interest in selling PRC war materiel to Brazil. "However, it is reciprocal. While their catalogs are circulating in Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, Brazilian industry personnel are circulating in the PRC."

Neither Marini nor Homen de Carvalho, who are members of the Brazilian military delegation that attended the Defense Fair, could explain why the Brazilian military industry did not participate in the fair in Piraeus. FOLHA found out that Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] participated in the 3d Defense Fair, 2 years ago, also in Piraeus, and the results did not compensate for the costs of transporting the equipment to Greece, not to mention the cost of the exhibition stand itself and the expenses of the necessary personnel. Engesa, which builds internationally accepted armoured vehicles, like the Cascavel, and the Urutu, registered its Middle East manager and two other company members in the fair as observers. However, Brazilian military representatives did not find them during the 5 days of the fair. [passage omitted]

CUBAN MINISTER WANTS TRADE DEALS, CARGO FLIGHTS

PY220159 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz has discussed the establishment of passenger and cargo flights between Brazil and Cuba with Air Force Minister Octavio Moreira Lima. The Cuban minister noted that before establishing cargo flights, the two governments have to agree on the products that will be traded, as well as determine in advance the profitability of such a service. Minister Cabrizas Ruiz said the Cuban Government is interested in fertilizers and equipment and spare parts for the sugar industry.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO PRESENT CREDENTIALS

PY161544 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The new ambassador of the Soviet Union to Brazil, Viktor Fyodorovich Isakov, will present his credentials to President Jose Sarney next Tuesday, 21 October. This will be Isakov's first diplomatic assignment outside the United States where he served for 30 years. According to the Soviet Ambassador, his country is satisfied with the Soviet-Brazilian relations, which are based on principles of equality and respect for sovereignty.

MINISTER GARCIA RECEIVES NATIONAL PARTY LEADERS

PY220147 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The government and the political parties held more contacts this morning at Government House. This time, National Party members met with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia.

Garcia today listened to the concerns of the National Party members. The group was headed by Patricio Phillips and Pedro Correa, who are members of the National Party Political Commission. After holding a meeting in the interior minister's office at Government House, Phillips reported on some of the subjects they talked about.

[Begin Phillips recording] The conversation with the minister was very interesting. He was very precise on certain topics, and in order to avoid distortions and the extraneous opinions of those who believe they know everything, Secretary General Pedro Correa is going to read a document. [end recording]

Pedro Correa then read the document in which the party reiterated previous proposals, which, he said, have only one goal: That the most important political sectors be adequately represented in the future national congress. This congress will be formed through the election of two senators from each region and eventually two deputies from each district.

The National Party document also referred to meetings with other democratic opposition sectors.

[Begin Correa recording] During this meeting the National Party explained to the interior minister the strategy of its dialogue with other democratic sectors that, out of their desire for dialogue, were led to sign the National Accord and the "Bases for the Support of the Democratic Government." These documents are based on the need for reaching an agreement with the Armed Forces and the political authorities for a real transition to democracy that will lead the nation to the direct election of the president, congressmen, and municipal authorities. [end recording]

Correa also indicated the National Party pointed out there is a need for other political meetings. After the document was read, Phillips again spoke, indicating what the party has already said about the minimum number of militants that a party must have still stands; in other words, the party will respect the figure, no matter what number is set. In conclusion, he said they also informed the minister of the party's concern regarding the need to promote interest in politics.

ARRESTED PERUVIANS HANDED OVER TO ARICA CONSUL

PY171705 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry has announced the three Peruvian citizens who were detained and placed at the disposal of the Chilean military courts after a confusing incident with the Carabineros were today delivered to the Peruvian consul general in Arica.

The three individuals were members of a group of Peruvians that clashed with the Chilean police on 11 October 400 meters from the Santa Rosa border post [passage omitted]. In the incident, the student Florencio Nina Alex, 26, was killed and 17 other people were injured. During the confronation, the police arrested traders Pastor Quine, Bonifacio Chura, Mauricio Llanque, and Nestor Quine, who were accused of assaulting the police and of illegally entering the country.

One of the individuals arrested in connection with this case, which is being regarded as a police incident, was released a few hours later. The last three Peruvian citizens who were being held at the disposal of the Chilean military prosecutor in Arica, 2,100 km north of Santiago, today were released into the responsibility of the Peruvian consul general.

COURT FORBIDS RETURN OF BURN VICTIM'S MOTHER

PY211812 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0227 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 20 Oct (EFE) — The Chilean Supreme Court today confirmed the decision not to authorize the return of the mother of Rodrigo Rojas, the youth who died from burn allegedly caused by members of a military patrol.

Veronica Rojas Denegri is a Chilean citizen who has been living in the United States for several years. Denegri lived there with her son Rodrigo who was 19 years old. [passage omitted]

Rodrigo Rojas' mother, who received a special authorization from the Chilean government to return to Chile for 30 days to attend her sons's funeral, returned to her residence in the United States from where she requested authorization to return to Chile to live. Veronica Denegri's request was denied by the Santiago First Appellate Court. She appealed to the Supreme Court. However, the Chilean Supreme Court today upheld the decision made by the Appellate Court, thus denying the appeal and confirming the decision not to authorize the woman's return to her country.

BRIEFS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ENVOY APPROVED — The Chilean Government has approved the appointment of Manuel De Jesus Estrada Medina as the ambassador of the Dominican Republic to Chile. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 86 PY]

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED — Chilean President Augusto Pinochet yesterday received the credentials of the new Turkish ambassador to Chile, Nurettin Karakoylu. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Oct 86 p C3 PY]

NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR APPROVED — The Chilean government has granted its approval for the appointment of Faisal Rashed Al-Ghais as new Kuwaiti ambassador to this country. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Sep 86 p C8 PY]

POLICEMAN'S DEATH LINKED TO DRUG 'REVENGE'

PA201834 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Maria Elsy Morales report from Ibague]

[Excerpts] Captain Rafael Reyes Saavedra, commander of the central police station in Ibague, was killed last night by two gunshots as he was leaving mass held in the El Carmen parish in this city. Two assassins on a motorcycle opened fire on 35-year-old Reyes Saavedra who joined the police 14 years ago. At the time of his death, he was the commander of the central police station in the capital of Tolima Department. [passage omitted]

His relatives do not know the motive for the assassination, but there is talk of a possible revenge over the victim's discovery of a cocaine laboratory when he was police chief in Rovira municipality in Tolima Department. The authorities are now trying to find the hired assassins responsible for the crime.

M-19 COMMUNIQUE WARNS OF LEADERSHIP CRISIS

PA171250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 16 Oct (AFP) -- The Colombian leftist guerrilla group M-19 is currently facing a crisis because of a harsh confrontation among its leaders, it was learned today by the news media in Bogota. The situation was revealed by a communique that the M-19 itself distributed clandestinely to all news media in this capital, warning about the crisis.

For example, it was stated that a personal confrontation exists between Commander General Carlos Pizarro Leongomez and other members of the M-19 command, who say he is arbitrary and stubborn. Pizarro rose to leader of the M-19, a group founded in 1973, after its Commander Alvaro Fayat was killed in a clash with the Army at an apartment in Bogota approximately 1 year ago.

Pizarro, who founded the "American Battalion" -- which is also comprised of Ecuadoran and Peruvian guerrilla members -- is also accused of waging an open struggle that has taken heavy toll among its members. The rebel forces reassert this by revealing that 112 M-19 rebels have died during clashes with the Army in southwestern Valle Department, where Pizarro has centered his operations. An additional 148 guerrilla members have been arrested and are now in jail, where they will be tried in a war council for rebellion. Also, 24 vehicles owned by the M-19 have been confiscated.

The guerrilla leader has also been blamed for the M-19's "atomization" as a result of the constant military persecution that has apparently managed to disrupt the organization's logistic plans. The situation has reached the point where the M-19 has now divided into small groups comprised of six or seven members. According to the flyer called OIGA HERMANO, these groups do not know what to do.

The communique asserts that the crisis led to Pizarro's departure from the country. Bogota police received a telephone call approximately 1 week ago indicating that the guerrilla leader planned to leave for the United States. Nevertheless, when the security organizations prepared an operation at Eldorado Airport, the airplane in which Pizarro was scheduled to travel had already taken off, thus frustrating the possibility of locating him.

The clandestine communique, signed by guerrilla member Hernan Jaramillo, reported Pizarro's escape and stated his final destination is unknown; however, he was apparently enroute to Nicaragua, Libya, or Cuba. Pizarro's departure from Colombia has not been confirmed. However, it was indicated he could have possibly abandoned the M-19 but might maintain contact with the "Ricardo Franco" dissident Communist guerrilla group. It was recalled that Hernando Pizarro Leongomez, one of the commanders in the Ricardo Franco group -- which separated itself from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) -- is former M-19 Commander Carlos Pizarro's brother.

OIGA HERMANO announces a complete military and political reorganization in the M-19 and admits the crisis began in August 1984, when the Army killed Ivan Ospina in the city of Cali, 500 km to the southwest of Bogota. Furthermore, military sources have reported that 14 of the M-19's leaders have died during the last 3 years in the struggle against the Army; thus, the organization is "on the verge of disappearing."

In addition, it has learned today "an internal rebellion" has risen and led to the creation of a dissident group, whose commander is "Romulo" and has established itself in a plateau located in southwestern Cauca Province.

Likewise, the M-19's crisis has caused what appears to be the disintegration of the so-called National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG), which was comprised of four subversive groups. In fact, it was said that the Pro-Castroite Army of National Liberation (ELN), a guerrilla group founded in 1966, has assumed the CGN's coordination, while the M-19 survivors seek economic and logistic support.

LONDONO VIEWS PROPOSAL ON REGIONAL 'ASSOCIATION'

PA220122 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Oct 86 p 7-a

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes has stated he will carefully study a proposal for the creation of an association of Latin American and Caribbean countries. He also reiterated it is hard to imagine that another organization could replace or modify the OAS. The proposal for a new association was made by Peruvian President Alan Garcia during the Latin American Economic System (SELA) meeting held in Lima, but none of the countries present commented on it. Londono told Todelar [Colombia Radio Network] it is hard to imagine a group replacing the OAS.

OFFICIAL CONCERNED ABOUT NEW U.S. OIL IMPORT TAX

PA201638 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Fernando Santos Alvite, acting energy and mines minister, said yesterday the U.S. President's decision to levy an 11.7 cent tax on each barrel of imported oil is worrisome for Ecuador. He said this problem, which affects Mexico, Venezuela, and Ecuador as Latin American petroleum exporters to the United States, will be discussed in the forthcoming meetings of the informal group of Latin American and Caribbean petroleum exporting countries and of the OLADE next month.

Santos Alvite said that Ecuador will have problems with the negotiating differential [diferencial de negociacion] of the established crude price because it will have an effect on the petroleum exported to the United States. This amount is currently $1.34 per barrel which corresponds to the freight and to the payment of the Panama Canal tolls and which is reduced from the Alaska North Slope price which is the benchmark crude. If one bears in mind that Ecuador sells directly to the United States 44,000 barrels a day through the [names indistinct] companies, the tax amounts to $5,148 a day and will have an effect on the petroleum exports revenue.

GOVERNMENT WARNS U.S. ON TAX ON OIL IMPORTS

PA201722 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Venezuelan Government warned the United States today that the oil tax should not be the start of progressive increases in taxes on oil imports because it would adversely affect the economies of the West.

In a diplomatic note delivered by Valentino Hernandez Acosta, Venezuelan ambassador in Washington, to U.S. Secretary of State George Bush [title as heard], the Venezuelan position was set, according to Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. Consalvi said that the next steps to be taken will coincide with the positions of Ecuador, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago, which are also adversely affected by this oil tax that was apparently approved by President Ronald Reagan by virture of a preelectoral decision.

OIL INDUSTRY AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH USSR

FL212132 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1627 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico, 21 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- For the purpose of contributing to the stabilization of the oil market, Mexico and the Soviet Union have agreed to restrict their oil exports if other countries do the same. According to a report from the Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Secretariat (SEMIP), the two countries agreed on this after the fourth meeting of the Joint Commission on Economic and Trade Cooperation in Moscow.

Other agreements provide for improving bilateral communications mechanisms to be opportunely informed on world oil market events.

In reference to the possible acquisition of Soviet technology for Mexican projects in accordance to respective laws, they agreed on the offers made by the Soviet Union to import the material required for the growth of the Aguamilpa hydroelectric project.

The Soviet Union expressed interest in participating in some projects in the petrochemical area, where the investment percentage will never be greater than 40 percent.

During the talks, the Soviet Government agreed on Mexico's proposal to pay for services with iron and steel products, transfer of technology, and the eventual supply of equipment.

$60 BILLION LOAN PACKAGE WAITS APPROVAL

FL172334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1940 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] New York, 17 Oct, (NOTIMEX) -- In the next 2 weeks, Mexico will conduct a series of presentations to European, Japanese, Canadian, and U.S. banks in an attempt to obtain the approval for a $60 billion financial package.

In making the announcement, Citibank -- the bank heading the committee of 13 international banks negotiating Mexico's foreign debt -- asserted that the package's approval by the approximately 500 creditor banks should be completed by the end of the October.

The creative package, as it was called by Mexican chief negotiator Jose Angel Gurria, will allow the government to receive $3.5 billion beginning 1 December and save close to $250 million in the substantial drop of interest rates. [passage omitted]

The Mexican program, which will refinance approximately $60 billion and was approved by commercial banks last night, involves three different but interrelated loans:

1. One amounting to $8.6 billion that was given to Mexico between 1983 and 1984. Payments will begin in 1989 and will end in 1994.

2. Another one for $43.7 billion -- which is the total refinanced amount over a year ago -- which should begin to be paid in 2005 and 2006, according to the new 20 year extension.

3. And another one for $7.7 billion in which $6 billion is new money to boost the 1987-1988 encouragement and growth program and $1.7 assigned as a contingency fund in case the Mexican economy's growth falls below expectations. The first loan is due in 1998 and the second one in 2001. [passage omitted]

The package's success is still subject to the approval of all creditor banks.

The members of the committee of 13 international banks negotiating Mexico's foreign debt are: Bank of America, Citibank, Swiss Bank Corporation, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., Bankers Trust Company, The Chase Manhattan Bank, Chemical Bank, German Bank, Lloyds Bank of London, Maunfacturers' Hanover Trust Company, Morgan Guarantee Trust Company of New York, an Societe Generale of France.

It is expected that Mexican Finance Secretary Gustavo Petricioli will come to New York to sign this agreement with international banks at the end of November.

SENATOR PROTESTS U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

PA211927 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] In response to the U.S. Senate decision to approve economic measures against Mexico because of our drug trafficking problems, Antonio Riva Palacios, president of the senate's Grand Commission, sent a protest letter to his U.S. counterpart Senator Robert Dole. The measures are considered a source of pressure; they go against democratic values and violate international law. In the letter the Mexican Senate categorically denies statements to the effect that adequate action has not been carried out to combat the drug trafficking problem in Mexico.

It has been reported that Mexico's confiscation and destruction of drugs has increased, while the United States has not reduced its drug production and consumption. The letter to the U.S. Senate majority leader states that relations between Mexico and the United States are complex and should not be arbitrarily restricted to positions of force and conformity. The Mexican Senate points out that the struggle against drug trafficking in our country is a Mexican affair. It also states that dialogue and cooperation are not established for the purpose of surrendering sovereignty and self-determination, but to make these principles more effective.

Finally, Senator Riva Palacios pointed out: We hope efforts will be made to collect the information the U.S. Government has regarding the struggle against drug trafficking in Mexico. This information would contribute to the good relations that exist between the two senates.

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS ON 'ARMS TRAFFICKING' TO NICARAGUA

PA201346 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] As our people and the international public have learned various facts as the result of the so-called Hasenfus scandal, all eyes have been on the White House, where President Reagan, Vice President George Bush, CIA Director William Casey, and other U.S. hawks appear as the instigators of the terrorist actions against Central American people. Through one lie on top another, Reagan, Bush, Casey, and their puppets in Central America have slowly been shedding their masks before world opinion now that the complicity of the Duarte government in hundreds of arms-carrying missions from Miami to the CIA dumps at the Ilopango base has been demonstrated. Documents taken from the yankee mercenary Hasenfus include irrefutable evidence in the form of lists of the number and types of aircraft participating in these operations.

In a new attempt at transferring the problem to their lackey Duarte, Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Vice President Bush today opened their mouths to say that the Salvadoran military was never irritated over the use of the Ilopango airbase for the operations of unloading military supplies for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Interviews and reports published by U.S. newspapers, such as THE NEW YORK TIMES and MIAMI HERALD, show the extent to which the Reagan and Duarte governments have united in carrying forward this policy of terror. In its 17 October issue, the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST asserted in its editorial that there was finally clear, undenied, and undeniable evidence of arms trafficking between El Salvador and Nicaragua. This evidence, however, points to the Duarte regime as the culprit. THE WASHINGTON POST said: We must bear in mind the Reagan administration's appeal for the need to arm the counterrevolutionaries so that they can go on fighting. But the existence of the important airlift established in San Salvador has just been disclosed.

The Salvadoran regime can no longer pretend to be only a victim of intervention. Consequently, Duarte's assertions saying he has not received sufficient food to alleviate the difficult situation the Salvadoras are enduring as the result of the 10 October earthquake are ridiculous and insulting to our people, because it has been revealed that the number of planes and the volume of the cargo that the CIA flew in through the Ilopango airbase during the time that this base has been used to supply the criminal Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries is much larger than the number of U.S. Government planes that have landed in the country to bring food for the earthquake victims.

Duarte and the CIA have not had any qualms about bringing death to our people. However, when efforts have been made to bring in life, when our tragedy-stricken people have required medicine or food, Duarte and the U.S. Government have raised a thousand and one obstacles. This is why we appeal to the public to attentively follow this process [words indistinct] of the Duarte regime in the U.S. imperialism's war plans in Central America. Today, it has been the hawk Abrams who has contributed further evidence of this commitment. With every passing day, Duarte, the Armed Forces, the CIA, and the Reagan administration get more and more entangled in their own game.

REBELS ON GOVERNMENT REFUSAL OF CUBAN AID

PA211449 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Napoleon Duarte government has rejected a field hospital the Cuban Government offered to send. Here is a report on that. The Napoleon Duarte government has unbelievably rejected a fully equipped field hospital the Cuban Government had offered to send to care for earthquake victims. The Cuban field hospital that would have benefitted our people, and that Duarte has rejected, has a capacity for 400 out-patients, 160 admitted patients, and 30 surgeries daily. The hospital includes 43 specialists. Duarte's rejection in the midst of need for medical attention required by our people at this moment is a truly reprehensible attitude resulting from anticommunist and backward feelings that prevail over the most urgent needs of the people. It must be noted that in our country, where there is a high incidence of malnutrition, where the sick die outside hospitals, where there is only one doctor for thousands of families, there is a great need for good medical attention and medicine.

At this moment of national tragedy, measures are being adopted based on anticommunist and backward feelings that are stronger than the needs of our people, as the rejection of the field hospital makes evident. However, the Cuban people and government have managed to send the Salvadoran people a plane loaded with 22 tons of medicine, including plasma, antibiotics, antitetanus serum, analgesics, and antiparasite and antimalaria medicine. The day will come -- a day when the Salvadoran people achieve victory -- when planes loaded with bullets, bombs, death, and destruction will be rejected. This is the kind of plane that arrives every week at Ilopango Airport from the United States.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO REPORTS ON EUROPEAN TOUR, 'NATIONAL PRIDE'

PA211431 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Speech by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo at Guatemala City's Plaza Mayor -- live]

[Text] Dear friends, Guatemalan people, friends and brothers: We return home after fulfilling another mission to make our country greater, recover our national pride, and show the world that Guatemalans can forge their own future. [applause]

I went to other areas of the world to tell people who we are and that the Guatemalan people are proud of their history, of the Mayas and indigenous peoples who are at the root of our cultural identity; [applause] of our mestizo, Spanish-Indian background; because Guatemalans are a combination of two cultures -- mestizos and Indians -- who are aware of their heritage.

We went to tell them that our government is not working for the president or a group of officials. We went to explain to them that this democratization process belongs to those Guatemalans who have offered their lives, souls, and efforts to construct it. [applause]

We went to tell other countries of the world that we are happy with what we are doing, that we are building a democratic society, but not a society such as the one the Americans like, because that kind is good for them. It is not a society such as the one the Europeans like, because that kind is good for them. We are building a society that Guatemalans like, because we are building it with the heart and soul of the president, his government, and his people, to satisfy the needs of Guatemalans. [applause]

We went to tell them that we do not need other airline companies to go to Europe, China, or anywhere else, because Guatemalans can go by their own means; that we do not need others to organize trips to Europe for us, because Guatemalans can organize themselves, be punctual, efficient, and work, as long as we work to benefit our people, not the small minorities who in the past became rich through our suffering. [applause]

We went to ask, but not to lower our heads, to tell them that we need a little help, because the fundamental riches are here in this country, in the heart, the will, and the determination of the people to overcome any obstacle. Here we are, amid absolute success, because right now Guatemala is again making its quetzal beat its wings alongside the condor and the royal eagle, as a bird of peace, work, and solidarity. [applause]

Friends, with this trip, during which we obtained more than what even the most optimistic expected, we have shown that this country is not the little country that various opponents of democracy spoke about. We proved that this country has a president who can be trusted. That is why I thank you for coming. Some people tried to tell me how to do things, but you know that you elected me so that I would decide the course and path that the Guatemalan people should follow. [applause]

There is much more. We went aboard a Guatemalan aircraft, in which for the first time in Guatemalan history, representatives of all sectors traveled: representatives of private enterprise, of opposition parties who dared go with us [crowd boos]; representatives of cultural sectors, of government political sectors, of the government, and Army. They all [words indistinct] democracy in Guatemala can do the things they set their minds to, and that the people are right in trusting the government of the people, for the people, and by the people of Guatemala.

[Words indistinct] despite the benefits we obtained for the people, which total more than $200 million that we will use to give land to many peasants, to help the cooperatives, to help our companeros who want to maintain the Guatemalan people's cultural activity, to create jobs, to promote exports; we obtained much more than even the most optimistic expected, but despite all this, we arrive with humility. We did not come here to throw this in anyone's face. We come to tell those who did not believe, those who did not have confidence, those who thought that Guatemala was a little country of [word indistinct] as was said in those times [applause], we come with humility to tell those who had no faith that they should join this movement of hope, faith, and determination.

Guatemala is not a little country. Guatemala is a country that is at the vanguard of peace, solidarity, and building a better world. Just as we no longer want death in Guatemala, just as we do not want hatred or confrontations, we are also going to contribute, so that our Central American friends will have peace, so that they will not have confrontations, and so that they can build a society like ours. So friends, what are we doing right now? We are ratifying hopes and uniting here to confirm our decision that Guatemala's destiny is not in the hands of one man, one commentator, or of the pessimists. Guatemala's destiny is in the hands of those who believe in the future, those who have faith, those who have determination, those who overcome obstacles, those who reject violence, and those who want all of us united in peace to build the Guatemala that we all want. Good-by and good luck. God bless you. [applause]

NICARAGUA

SOTELO CHALLENGES TPA COMPETENCE TO TRY HASENFUS

PA212105 Paris AFP in Spanish 2007 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 21 Oct (AFP) — Attorney Enrique Sotelo, defense counsel for U.S. prisoner Eugene Hasenfus, announced today that he will "challenge" the competence of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA), so that the U.S. citizen can be tried by the regular courts.

Rodrigo Reyes, the prosecutor and Nicaraguan minister of justice, presented the formal charges on Monday against Hasenfus, who was accused, based on his own statements, of the crimes of terrorism, association to commit crimes, and violation of the law on the maintenance of order and public security. Nevertheless, Sotelo, a criminal lawyer and leader of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], today questioned the competence of the TPA to try Hasenfus, also claiming that the statements made by him before the state security (secret police) are not legally binding. "The accused party gave the testimony under psychological pressure, was without means of communication, and did not have legal counsel," Sotelo explained.

According to Nicaraguan laws, the TPA, based on the principle of constructive criticism [sana critica], can use testimony rendered by a prisoner before the state security as evidence. Furthermore, Sotelo said that his defendant's statements "did not imply" that he worked for the CIA, but for "a private company that paid his salary." Nonetheless, independent lawyers consulted by AFP indicated that the circumstances in which Hasenfus was captured virtually leave the defense "without arguments." [passage omitted] In addition, Sotelo deplored that "two-thirds" of the documents containing the charges against Hasenfus "are devoted to criticizing U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, which does not have anything to do with the TPA."

In the document, Minister Reyes stated that the charges against the prisoner are "connected closely to the official policy" of the United States. Other Sandinist leaders have also declared that Hasenfus "is nothing but an instrument and even a victim of the policy of Washington, which sponsors the contra groups." [passage omitted]

Addresses Journalists on Case

PA220312 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 21 Oct 86

[News conference given by Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen, defense lawyer for Eugene Hasenfus, at the International Press Club in Managua on 21 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Sotelo Borgen] Gentlemen: I wish to thank you very much for your attendance and to apologize for being late to this news conference with international journalists.

First of all, I wish to say that, in addition to being a lawyer with 28 years experience, I have participated in over 100 trials in the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA]. In other words, I have defended over 100 persons. I am also a politician. I am the unofficial national coordinator of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN].

[Second,] I am accompanied by the national political secretary of my party, Sergio Torres Obregario, whose presence here does not constitute any kind of political involvement, viewed from a purely juridical point of view. I am making use of my rights, I am fulfilling my duties as a lawyer.

Third, I also want to tell you that I have no public opinion media favorable to me, as far as Nicaraguan media are concerned. I am in the hands of the foreign media or opinion. You are all aware of the restrictions on the press in my country. There is no independent newspaper here. Although I must admit I like many of our local newspapermen, who are my friends, they are also very restricted. We do not have a single newspaper on our side, because as you know, the daily LA PRENSA was shut down.

Therefore, I urge you to present the news in an objective manner, in a textual manner without getting carried away with emotions, which is probably what the national press will do. The local press is in the hands of interested parties. The government is the prosecutor of my defendant. [passage omitted]

I cannot base my opinions on statements or confessions signed at the State Security Office, because I know the kind of confessions they get. I was once a prisoner there, so I know the methods they use to get their statements and confessions. According to what Mr Hasenfus has told me, he was subject to constant interrogations. This was what forced him to sign a confession that, legally speaking, is worthless. In legal language we call these confessions provoked confessions. There is a difference between a provoked confession and a spontaneous confession. A spontaneous confession is made before a judge, before a qualified judge and with the legal assistance of a defense attorney. It is a confession made under every guarantee of the law. When a confession is made in a darkened room, under psychological pressure, with no defense lawyer present, with no adviser present, when it is not made before the appropriate court, it is a worthless confession. [passage omitted]

In a previous document I said that the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal is not the appropriate tribunal to hear this case. This case should be heard by a court of common pleas. The tribunal is not appropriate in this instance because it is not recognized by our fundamental statutes. It is a tribunal that resulted from a state of emergency; a law that suspended all guarantees. This law only involves Nicaraguans. It would have been better if this case had been brought before a court of common pleas under the Supreme Court of Justice. [passage omitted] I had always been under the impression that a mercenary was a person paid to carry a weapon. He [Hasenfus] specialized in air cargo. As a matter of fact, I am learning that this type of work consists of many specialties. The truth is that he is not what we would call a businessman. He was not a man captured on a battlefield or during combat. He was shot down from a plane. There is much to be debated regarding this matter.

However, as I have already said, I have no definite plan regarding this case. I do not have all the material. I am just beginning to study the case. I began to gather information yesterday. You were there and you saw that the process ended at approximately 2100. I met with him after 2100 and the meeting ended at 2230. This morning I have been answering questions for the press. I have lost quite a bit of time doing this. However, the term mercenary does not apply to Hasenfus, at least not at this moment. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Will you request an extension?

[Sotelo] I plan to. I do not know if it will be granted. I must make the request before the president of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal. They may grant me an extension; it is only fair. I have not had enough time to study the charges and properly present my reply. [passage omitted]

[Announcer breaks in to remark that listeners are calling in to ask that the station stop its broadcast of Sotelo's statements. He points out that "we were not invited to this news conference; the local media was not invited to the International Press Club." The announcer adds that the U.S. Embassy, "the sponsors," did not invite the local media to the news conference. The announcer then takes a call from a man who identified himself as Juan Hurtado, who says that Enrique Sotelo's statements are a mockery of the Nicaraguan people and that there is no reason why real Nicaraguans should be forced to listen to his statements. The announcer remarks that he shares the listeners' feelings but "Enrique Sotelo is Eugene Hosenfus' defense attorney and we want our people to know what the defense attorney for the U.S. military adviser is planning."]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Does the fact that you are already thinking of requesting a pardon mean that the charges against Hasenfus are too strong and that it is not probable he will receive a mild sentence?

[Sotelo] Just for the record, my friend Torres was the one that brought this up. It had not crossed my mind. The truth is that we could request a pardon. It would not be the first time a person has been pardoned. It has been done many times for persons being tried by the Court of Common Pleas. A pardon means to forget. The state presents charges and can withdraw those charges whenever it pleases. A person does not have to be condemned to receive a pardon; but a pardon cannot be granted before a person is accused. He [not further identified] has still not specified the crime against the state.

[Question indistinct]

[Sotelo] Excuse me, I made a mistake. You brought it up and I was a bit confused by all the questions I have heard. Pardon means that a person has been pardoned for his crime. An amnesty means the same as forgetting. The state can forgive the fact that a person violated the law. Amnesty is something different; amnesty is absolute; it is something much more important. Amnesty must be viewed in a broader sense. We could ask for a pardon at this moment; however, I do not think the time is right for that. [passage omitted]

D'ESCOTO AT COUNCIL URGES ICJ COMPLIANCE

PA211747 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1557 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Speech by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to the United Nations Security Council in New York -- live]

[Text] Thank you, Mr President. Before beginning my speech, I wish to render an emotional homage to the memory of Marshal Moises Samora Machel, forefather, national hero, and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who has passed away in tragic circumstances.

This loss fills us with deep sorrow. In addition to being the leader of his country's independence, Companero Samora Machel stood out as an untiring struggler for the freedom, self-determination, independence, and unity of the African Continent. The cause of nonalignment was enriched and strengthened by his struggle. The Nicaraguan people and government render sincere homage to this distinguished struggler. The mourning felt today by Mozambique is also our mourning. Their sorrow is shared by all Nicaraguans who are today fighting for the same causes. I express to Ambassador Dos Santos and to the Mozambican mission to the United States a most heartfelt condolence.

Mr President, I wish to congratulate you on the occasion of your tenure of the chairmanship of the UN Security Council during this month. Your country and mine maintain excellent relations. A nonaligned country, the United Arab Emirates, shares its tradition, which attaches maximum respect to international law and order. You have personally distinguished yourself in the defense of the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter. Your excellent diplomatic abilities will guarantee to us a fair, balanced, and effective direction in the work of this foremost body.

Today we are undertaking the review of a matter of extraordinary importance. Likewise, we express our recognition to Ambassador Aleksandr Belonogov of the Soviet Union for the excellent direction of the debates of this council during September. Mr President; Messrs of the Council: The Security Council is familiar with the efforts made by Nicaragua to normalize its relations with the United States. This council is equally familiar with the fact that the United States has been waging war on Nicaragua for over 5 years. Nicaragua has tried by all peaceful means to put an end to that war. In that regard, it has carried out bilateral efforts, used the good offices of other states, the Contadora Group and the Lima Group, and it has resorted to the Security Council, which in 1983 approved a historic nonintervention resolution.

Since all those efforts failed, Nicaragua found itself forced to resort to the ICJ so that that forum could rule whether the United States has the right -- as it claims -- to organize, finance, arm, and direct the systematic killing of our people through the terrorist structures of the CIA. This is why on 9 April 1984, Nicaragua appealed to the ICJ for the opening of a legal process against the United States because of its illegal policy of force and intervention against Nicaragua.

On 10 May 1984, the ICJ adopted provisional protection measures pointing out the United States' obligation to respect Nicaragua's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. U.S. disobedience is public and and notorious. Since the United States questioned the court's jurisdiction in the case on 26 November 1984, the court ruled on the jurisdiction issue and on the admissibility of the suit. It established that it had jurisdiction in the case presented by Nicaragua. On 27 June of this year, the Court publicly announced its ruling on the suit. Mr President, the ICJ ruling of 27 June 1986 rejected the U.S. argument that its aggressive actions were justified by the right to collective legitimate defense established in Article 51 of the UN Charter. The rejection, which the court masterfully supported, unmasked the aggressive nature of the war being waged by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua.

The court condemned the United States for mining Nicaraguan ports in 1984, for its armed attacks on Puerto Sandino, Corinto Port, the Potosi Naval Base, Port San Juan del Sur; on patrol boats in Puerto Sandino and San Juan del Norte; and for other armed attacks. It also condemned the commercial embargo against Nicaragua. These actions, according to the ICJ, have had the objective of defeating the object and goal of the friendship, commerce, and the navigation treaty signed by the two countries on 21 January 1956. The ICJ has also condemned the United States for promoting and encouraging mercenary forces to carry out actions that go against humanitarian international laws; that is, for having encouraged terrorist actions. Therefore, the Reagan administration has become the first and only government in history to bear the shameful distinction of having been condemned by the ICJ for promoting and encouraging terrorism.

Finally, the court condemned the United States for violating common international laws that obligatorily call for nonintervention in the domestic affairs of another state. The ruling states, and I quote: The court has decided that the United States of America by training, arming, supplying, financing, or equipping the contra forces, or in any other way encouraging, supporting, or aiding in military and paramilitary activities in Nicaragua and against Nicaragua, has acted against the Republic of Nicaragua and has violated obligations acquired under the common international law of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of another state, end quote. Consequently, the court, and I quote, has decided that the United States of America has the obligation to immediately stop carrying out actions that could represent violations of these legal obligations, end quote.

Mr President, as a member of the United Nations, a signatory of its charter, and also a permanent member of the Security Council, the United States has the obligations to respect and enforce respect for the principles and norms of the charter. It is interesting to recall what the U.S. position regarding the ICJ has traditionally been. It is suitable to point out that this position remained unchanged until the moment Nicaragua filed charges against the United States. In 1959 the U.S. Attorney General summarized his government's attitude toward legal resolution of controversies as follows, and I quote: For over 50 years our statements have been in favor of an impartial international court that should rule on international controversies.

In 1907 U.S. Secretary of State Elliot Wood, speaking to our delegates at the second conference for peace in The Hague, said we should create a permanent court composed of justices who would dedicate all their time to process and pass judgment based on laws and on international cases.

In 1925, President Coolidge in his inaugural address spoke in favor of a court that would administer justice among nations with equanimity. As the president said, the weight of our huge influence must be used in favor, not of force, but of the law and legal procedures, not in favor of war, but of reason. Since World War I, all presidents have spoken in favor of resolving international controversies of a legal nature through the legal court, end quote. The United States was one of the first countries to acknowledge the ICJ's obligatory jurisdictional right. Proof of this is the original declaration of 26 August 1946. This position was upheld until the current administration involved the United States in a dirty and illegal war against Nicaragua.

Since the begining of the ICJ, the United States has been the country that has most resorted to it in search of international rulings on its controversies. Recently,when they resolved a controversy with Iran, the federal attorney general representing the United States said, quote: That the United States is resorting to this court proves that international law must not be ignored and that the international structure of civility must not be broken with impunity end quote.

Despite of the fact that the Tehran hostage situation was resolved before the court could rule on the suit that the United States filed against Iran, and with no intention of establishing a similarity between the two cases -- since there is none -- it is nevertheless interesting to examine the official position of the U.S. Government toward the court, as established by the past two administrations -- including that of President Reagan. The United States has had no doubts and no jurisdictional problem regarding the obligations that parties have to obey the ruling and sentences issued by the court when a controversy is taken to court.

In the case we have just mentioned, the United States, in presenting its request, said, quote: We are mindful that, as a member of the United Nations, and with basis on paragraph 1 of Article 94 of the UN Charter, Iran has formally assumed the responsiblity for complying with the court's ruling in all cases in which Iran could be a party. Therefore, the United State trusted and expected that the Government of Iran, in compliance with its formal commitments and obligations, would obey all the rulings and decisions that the court could issue during the current process, end quote.

This general obligation of the UN member-nations, without qualifications or exceptions, was reaffirmed under President Reagan's administration on 20 May 1980 by the State Department in a public statement when it asserted, and I quote: In accordance with the UN Charter, Iran is obliged to abide by the court's ruling and the United States urges it to do so for Iran to be free to promote its international interests as a member of the law-abiding international community worthy of the respect and cooperation of all nations, end quote.

Mr President: Since 27 June, several developments indicate that the U.S. Government is bent on continuing its war of aggression against Nicaragua. On 5 October, a young Nicaraguan patriot, fulfilling his military service, shot down near the border with Costa Rica a U.S. aircraft piloted by North Americans, which was carrying a large quantity of war material for the contra mercenaries. After the downing, our soldiers captured the only North American survivor and seized important documents that prove once more the full responsiblity of the United States in the mercenary war.

These documents and the statements by the prisoner, Eugene Hasenfus, have made possible the structure of air support from the U.S. Government for the contra mercernaries. [sentence as heard] As a U.S. Senator said recently, a smoking gun that clearly pointed to the White House ws found in the C-123 plane downed in Nicaragua. However, independent of the degree of official U.S. Government involvement in all matters related to the particular case of the plane downed in Nicaragua on 5 October, and in order not to override the rulings of the judges in the ongoing judicial process, the truth is that this flight could only have been made in the context of the major campaign of support and encouragement personally directed by President Ronald Reagan, who canonizes the terrorists who take sorrow, destruction, and death to the Nicaraguan people.

On 14 October Under Secretary of State Elliot Abrams said before a U.S. Congress subcommittee that the two Americans killed in the downing of the U.S. plane and the prisoner were, I quote, brave men committed to the task of helping Nicaragua in its struggle for freedom, end quote. When Abrams said this, the U.S. Administration was clearly disobeying the ruling of the International Court of Justice [ICJ], which orders it not only to desist immediately from training, arming, equipping, financing, and providing supplies to the contra forces but also order the United States to immediately desist, and I quote, from in any way encouraging, supporting, and assisting military activities in Nicaragua, end quote.

Therefore, when, during his statements to the congressional subcommittee on 14 October, Under Secretary Abrams proceeded — after denying any direct or indirect involvement by the U.S. Government in the case of the C-123 plane — to exalt the valor and idealism of those mercenaries, and when, in the context of that same testimony, Under Secretary Abrams asserted that Americans are free to support any of the parties in Central America, end of quote [as heard] there is no doubt that he is encouraging and abetting the carrying out of terrorist actions for which the United States was found guilty at the court.

However, as we all know, not only has Under Secretary Elliot Abrams disobeyed the ruling of the court, but also President Reagan himself when he publicly says, and I quote, I am also a contra, end of quote. He abets and encourages the activities against Nicaragua condemned by the ruling of the court as illegal and contrary to the most elementary international obligations of states. Recently, when he answered a question as to whether he was in agreement with activities of U.S. citizens like Eugene Hasenfus against Nicaragua, President Reagan responded, and I quote, we are in a free country in which the citizens have many freedoms, end of quote. By so doing, President Reagan, as President of the United States, disobeyed the ICJ ruling, becuse there is no doubt that this response gives a green light to, abets, and encourages terrorist actions against Nicaragua. In the name of freedom, President Reagan defends terrorism and crime and promotes debauchery among citizens to deprive other peoples of their freedom.

A week ago, on 4 October, mercenary terrorists from the CIA attacked a bus carrying 70 civilian passengers in the La Gateada area in southern Zelaya Department. They killed 3 innocent citizens, among them a woman, injured 15 others, and kidnapped 20 others. A week before this incident, on 6 October, mercenaries from the counter revolution attacked the El Diamante Agricultural Cooperative in Jinotega Department, where they totally burned down six houses and partially destroyed nine others. During this attack, they destroyed a school, a health center, and a market. All of them were civilian installations built by the Nicaraguan Government for the people. The list of similar atrocities committed by mercenaries from the CIA from 27 June to the present is too long to detail her at this time. However, I have just received information from Managua describing the most recent attack last night. This is the latest one of the atrocities committed by terrorists financed and sponsored by the Reagan administration yesterday. A civilian passenger bus was blown up by a mine placed by CIA mercenaries. In this explosion, at least three women and one child were killed. This was less than 24 hours ago. However, it suffices for our purpose to note that, to finance this type of activity, U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed the law on 18 October that allocates $100 million to continue the assassination of men, women, children, the elderly, and Nicaraguan youths; $100 million for crime; $100 million for terrorism; $100 million to destroy schools, hospitals, day nurseries, and peasant cooperatives; $100 million to destroy projects made with the heroic effort of the people and with the solidarity of civilized countries of the world; $100 million for ignominy; $100 million to destroy peace, to prevent a peaceful solution, to attack the principles of the United Nations and international law.

Mr President, almost 4 months have passed since the ICJ announced its verdict publicly, almost 4 months in which it has been evident that the U.S. Government has not followed the court's ruling. The U.S. Government has claimed that the ICJ has no competence in this case. It has claimed rights that the United Nations has given no country. The United States is determined to become judge, plaintiff, witness, jury, and police of its own cause. It intends to continue with its attacks against the weak. It intends to have rights over the lives and deaths of small countries, a right comparable only to the ones leading to the holocaust during the last world war. At this point, we should ask the following question: Where is the commitment freely made by the United States when it signed the UN Charter? On 26 August 1946, the United States accepted in Article 36, Paragraph 2 of the statute that the ICJ had compulsory jurisdiction. That is, it accepted the right of another country that may have accepted this jurisdiction under similar conditions. The United States has the duty to obey and respect the ruling of the ICJ as a result of a lawsuit. No one seriously believes that the United States did not understand the scope of the ICJ's jurisdiction. That would be like saying that they were unaware of the contents of the UN Charter and of the ICJ's statute, unless we assume that they signed this international pact in bad faith.

Even more, when the United States objected to the ICJ's (?decision) to hear the case introduced by Nicaragua, it did so based on Article No 36 of the ICJ Statute, whose Point No 6 literally states, and I quote: In the event of a dispute as to whether the court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the court, end quote. This article establishes the right of each state to object to the ICJ's jurisdiction. However, it also establishes that the ICJ solely and exclusively will make that decision. Therefore, it is not up to the states to make that decision. So it is more than evident that the United States cannot use any pretext to refuse to accept the ICJ ruling. Failure to do so will mean adding another serious violation to its countless violations of international law.

Mr President, Paragraph 3 of Article No 2 of the UN Charter states that the organization members will settle their international disputes by peaceful means, in such a manner that international peace, security, and justice are not endangered. All of us know that a legal settlement, that is, one by the ICJ, is one means to find peaceful solutions to disputes considered in Chapter IV of the UN Charter. The refusal by the [4-second break in reception] (?substantiated) by the UN Security Council could mean the failure to find peaceful solutions to disputes and the imposition of force as a valid tool of international relations. It would mean the triumph of the law of the jungle over the objectives of peace and justice our organization is seeking. For that reason, it is imperative that the Security Council, the United Nations, and the entire international community call the attention of the United States to the need to accept the ICJ's ruling by ending its war of aggression against Nicaragua and beginning a process of negotiation, which the court itself suggested in its ruling.

In July, when Nicaragua appealed to this honorable council due to increased U.S. aggression, it did not invoke Article No 94 of the UN Charter, thus giving the United States the benefit of the doubt regarding the ICJ ruling, and leaving the path open to a last opportunity that it might decide to abide by it, honoring its international commitments. Today, it has become impossible to continue to wait for a change of attitude. Based on that reality, we have come here to ask the Security Counicl to urge the United States to accept the inescapable need to abide by the ruling issued on 27 June 1986.

Mr President, Article No 94 of the UN Charter clearly establishes that every UN member pledges to comply with the decision of the ICJ in any case to which it is a party. Article No 2 Paragraph 2 of the same Charter, establishes that the organization members shall fulfill in good faith obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter to ensure the rights and benefits resulting from membership. Therefore, we cannot say that there is any reason or pretext that lets any state disobey its obligation to comply with an ICJ ruling. The United States, then, is obliged to faithfully and immediately comply with the ruling of 27 June 1986. It is all the more obligated because it enjoys the privilege of being one of the UN Security Council permanent members. That privilege was granted so that it would live up to the objectives and principles of the charter, and not think that it can disregard with impunity its obligations and trample on the rights of the UN member-states and on the rights of small nations by taking advantage of its immense military and economic power.

Today, Nicaragua is appealing to the Security Council so that this honorable Council, in accordance with Article No 94 of the UN Charter, will urge the United States to implement the ICJ ruling to which it is bound as a United Nations member and as a state that had accepted the court's compulsory jurisdiction. There are no sacred cows or untouchables in our organization. The obligation to respect the principles and guidelines of the UN Charter equally applies to all of us. The future of our organization will be seriously imperiled if we let the United States disregard with impunity its commitments under the UN Charter, disregard the ruling of the ICJ, and continue its war of aggression against Nicaragua. Nicaragua is not asking for sanctions against the United States. However, without a doubt it would be more than fully justified in doing so. We are only asking that the Security Council remind the United States that, in accordance with its commitments under the Charter, it must immediately abide by the ICJ ruling on 27 June 1986.

If the council were not capable of doing this, it would be more than regrettable, it would be tragic, and the only possible explanation would be that, in the Security Council's opinion, there should be sacred cows and untoucables within the United Nations. It would be a negation of the principle of the juridical equality of states. This cannot be.

Today we want to strengthen our organization. We want to broaden the path of peace, justice, and security in the world. We could open the doors to a world of endless low-intensity conflicts, to genocides in the guise of geopolitical experiments in which the weak would perish or be condemned to death or to desperate actions to escape from submission to the powerful. Then the world would rightfully ask, what happened to the United Nations and the goals that inspired its creation?

Mr President, the ICJ has acted in good faith, trusting in the possibility -- even for small countries -- of achieving peace through the objective and impartial application of justice. Our faith in that possibility was not disappointed by the court. It is with this same faith that we come before the Security Council today, trusting that in fulfillment of its solemn duties, the council will remind the United States that, as a member of the United Nations, it is obliged to fulfill its commitments in accordance with the charter, and to heed the ICJ ruling issued on 27 June 1986. If the council acts in this manner, our organization will be strengthened, and to strengthen our organization means to advance the cause of peace, the greatest desire of all humanity. Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

WHEELOCK AFFIRMS MAJOR LAWSUIT AGAINST U.S. FIRM

PA221259 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Nicaragua today filed a $35 million suit against the Standard Fruit Company. Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, agricultural development minister, has said the following regarding the suit:

[Begin Wheelock recording] Today, the Nicaraguan Government filed a suit at the U.S. District Court in San Francisco against the Standard Fruit Company for approximately $35 million. This company, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, produces and markets bananas and other fresh fruits worldwide under the Dole trademark. Beginning in 1980, the Standard Fruit Company developed a banana production project, establishing with Nicaraguan private producers a number of partnerships in which Standard Fruit reserved for itself the administration and practically all the rights. It was interested in buying at cost the Nicaraguan fruit, which it subsequently sold on the U.S. west coast. In this suit, the Nicaraguan Government charges that Standard Fruit is responsible for breaking a contract that the Nicaraguan Government and the Standard Fruit executives signed in 1981. Through this contract, Standard Fruit would buy all of Nicaragua's banana production for 5 years. [end recording]

Commander Wheelock explained that [name indistinct] will be in charge of this suit in the United States. They were also partly in charge of the suit against the United States at the International Court of Justice.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON SAMORA MACHEL'S DEATH

PA211520 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Decree issued by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra in Managua on 20 October -- read by Leila Zamora]

[Text] The president of the Republic, whereas:

1. Through the death of Marshal [title as heard] Samora Moises Machel, forefather, national hero, and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Mozambican people and the peoples of Africa and the Third World have lost an unflinching defender who devoted his life to the struggle against oppression and in favor of human dignity.

2. The great merits of Companero Samora Machel as leader of the struggle for Mozambican independence and untiring struggler for the freedom, self-determination, and unity of his continent, have left a profound and indelible mark on the antiracist, anticolonialist, and anti-imperialist history of the African peoples.

3. President Samora Machel's invaluable contribution to the cause of nonalignment has strengthened and enriched the constructive and [word indistinct] of the movement in favor of international peace and security.

4. President Samora Machel was a loyal defender of Nicaragua's freedom and independence, and his permanent solidarity and friendship led him to condemn the aggressions and efforts to deprive Nicaraguans of their inalienable rights, making him worthy of an eternal place in the hearts of Nicaraguans.

Exercising his powers, [the president] decrees:

Article 1. To express on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government and people to the Mozambican Government and people a most heartfelt condolence over the regrettable loss of Marshal Samora Moises Machel.

Article 2. To decree 3 days of national mourning during which the national flag must remain at half mast in all public buildings and military installations of the Republic.

Article 3. This decree will enter into force upon its publication in any mass communications media [words indistinct].

Issued in the city of Managua on 20 October 1986.

25 years later, all weapons against aggression.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic.

GOVERNMENT LETTER PROTESTS HONDURAN EPS ATTACK

PA211908 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Oct 86 p 2

[Note from Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras, dated in Managua on 15 October]

[Text] To Your Excellency, Carlos Lopez Contreras, Honduran Foreign Relations Minister, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Mr Minister: I am addressing Your Excellency to report the following: On 11 October, Honduran Armed Forces soldiers ambushed EPS troops in the Lomas Las Mesas sector, located 14 km north of Jalapa in Nicaraguan territory. As a result of the attack, 6 soldiers of our Army were killed.

The Nicaraguan Government formally protests this unjustified attack, which in no way corresponds to the rules of behavior that must guide relations between states. The Government of Nicaragua strongly urges the Honduran authorities to immediately begin an exhaustive investigation into the incident. Likewise, Nicaragua asks that the Honduran officers who are found guilty receive the appropriate punishment and that necessary measures be adopted to prevent the reoccurrence of actions as regrettable as those mentioned.

I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency my consideration and esteem.

Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister.

TIRADO LOPEZ NOTES IDEOLOGY, U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

PA200225 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Closing speech by Commander of the Revolution Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez at "the national meeting of fundamental forces of the revolution;" date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] I want to greet the companeros in the Army, those who are on the first military border, the companero workers who are in the first military trench of production, as well as the companero who downed an airplane and mercenary, and the companeros who are in the trench of production, who are one and the same. [sentence as heard] This is like saying that in the United States the Congress, the Pentagon, and the White House are one and the same thing. [as heard] But here they are going to confront the force of the revolution.

We regret that the antiunion sectors did not attend this event in response to the invitation circulated. This event was solely and exclusively against intervention.

The following were not present at the just concluded event: the CGT [General Labor Confederation], the CUTS [Single Central of Sandinist Workers], the CTN [Nicaraguan Workers Federation], and the CAUS [Labor Action and Unity Federation]. They argued that it was an FSLN event and also an event [words indistinct] of Carlos Fonseca. If that was their argument, then I dare say that, whether unconsciously or consciously, they are linked to the U.S.' policy, the policy of the Reagan government.

This is because nobody can show contempt for or abandon this event, or make common cause with imperialism, nobody. If we were told the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the CAUS, or the CTN were commemorating their 20th anniversary and they had invited us, we would attend that event. But they did not attend this event because they have genuinely and unwittingly been converted to a policy they do not understand, but which is unconsciously subject to the policy of aggression of the United States. That is a serious matter in a workers' movement. But if they want to put up a fight, we will too. We will be present at all events, be they economic, political, ideological, or diplomatic. The [name indistinct] invited them, not with the idea that the [name indistinct] invited them, not with the idea that the [name indistinct] is the vanguard of the workers' movement but, as the companero who downed the plane said, to form a great national unity. And if that great national unity is not achieved, at the hour of intervention the FSLN will have to take charge; once again, against the intervention.

And to those companeros who did not attend becaue this was an FSLN event, we can say that during the 25 years of the FSLN's existence other companeros could have said of the birth of the Socialist Party, the CUT, the CAUS, the CTN, and Sandinism: so-and-so died in this or that year [words indistinct] we could not say that Carlos Fonseca died 10 years ago. [sentence as heard] These are the things which some companeros and confederations have been wrong since the beginning of the development of the revolution. This is also a strategy, a move against the revolution. Had it not been for the FSLN, not one party would exist at this time. And we would not want to say this. We could say it because we outlined our strategy and our moves. But all we seek is a great national unity against intervention regardless of what any organizations might think.

The companeros and leaders who did not attend this assembly [words indistinct] deserve to be criticized, deserve harsh criticism because this assembly deals with a great national unity aimed at rendering useless plans of imperialism. They do not think aggression is being plotted here. They have never believed it. What would be their arguments for not attending this meeting? Why are they not here? Why do they disregard this meeting? Because it has been convened by the FSLN? The FSLN is not to blame if it created a strategy before and after the triumph of the revolution. If they were not able to help create this strategy they should at least join the struggle against intervention. They still have not joined this struggle. I (?criticize) particularly the leftist forces, namely the Socialist Party, and also the noncommunist parties, including the Conservative Party and Social Christian Party. [Words indistinct] in criticism. Whether it is a direct or an indirect aggression -- as it is said in law -- the FSLN will be able to confront such an intervention.

During this introduction, we would like to mention why these parties or unions did not attend this meeting, why they stray from the revolution. Why do they say the FSLN is totalitarian if it has policies similar to those of the United States? Why do they say the FSLN does not abide by its treaties and strategy? The FSLN has never failed to fulfill any of its treaties. We want to tell you many things, some of them are very significant. I think you want to reflect as revolutionaries and interpret these situations. This event is closely linked to the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the FSLN. In addition, we also commemorate the 11th [as heard] anniversary of the combat death of Commander in Chief Carlos Fonseca Amador. For this reason, we now commemorate the anniversary of the principles of the Sandinist people's revolution -- national identity and self-determination -- this is to say, Sandino's struggle to continue expounding upon the theory of national liberation.

This meeting and commemoration... [changes thought] I think many sectors are represented here, such as the economic, social, production, and political sectors, all of which constitute the basis for the nation. Perhaps some of these sectors entertain varied and sometimes contradicting views, but all of them are united around (?maintaining) our sovereignty, self determination, and national independence. We have defined what we mean by fundamental forces of production [words indistinct]. Fundamental forces are the national producers' wealth: the field and urban workers. We also regard political forces as fundamental. These combatants make the defense of the nation against U.S. aggression possible.

However, the nation's fundamental forces are not only economic and political, they are also ideological. They are economic because all sectors want to keep this revolution going, at any price or sacrifice. This is one aspect of the fundamental forces of the revolution. The next aspect of the fundamental forces of the revolution. The next aspect we must consider is the revolution's political nature. The third aspect is that the people should know how to use ideology to transform and move this new society we are constructing forward. The ideology we acquired and use is one of the important aspects of the revolution. And what for? For understanding the social problems, for transforming the social problems.

The Sandinist people's revolution -- one of the great revolution's of mankind, a great revolution of an undeveloped country -- has contributed, through these forces of the revolution and the teaching of workers, to continuing, developing, and animating the theory of national liberation. The revolution is active in the struggle against imperialism, aggression, and intervention.

We are speaking, in general, of all those organized forces that make possible economic survival, defense -- in the military realm -- political stability, and ideological unity of the people around their causes.

The revolution's fundamental forces shape the big national idea. At given moments they unite to advance and transform society. These forces include rural and city workers and the productive sectors who have made those political and ideological factors their own at a time when the struggle is expanding into all fields, including the international field.

The FSLN was founded, among other reasons, to rescue those principles and implement them. In its 25 years of struggle, the FSLN has experienced trying, difficult moments. However, it has always made it through. Many times Somoza proclaimed our defeat. Somoza would burn us at the stake. However, like the phoenix, we would rise from the ashes.

The failure and defeat of Somozism proved the vitality of the FSLN. At present, the Reagan administration is continuing Somoza's policies, and we are certain it will meet the same fate.

Many adversaries must understand the FSLN was established to stay. We could say it is immortal. It is not the product of historical good fortune, but the continuation of a tradition of struggle that has deep roots in the people; a tradition that began with Andres Castro, continued with Zeledon, was invigorated by Sandino, and continued by Carlos Fonseca. Reagan has been unable or willing to understand this, despite the lessons of past and recent history which have been carried on into recent developments.

Throughout history our people have faced the same enemy: U.S. imperialism in its various manifestations. Sandino, at the head of a small army of workers and peasants, defeated the interests of the predominating oligarchy, forcing into retreat the interventionist troops who supported the regime to ensure its survival. This enemy has been feeding off of the limited and poor economies of the countries of Latin America and other continents. In its zeal to dominate, it exports militarism by means of mercenary troops in order to sustain the power of destruction and death.

Over the past several days we have seen, confirmed -- no longer surprised -- why the Reagan administration acts cynically and unashamedly. [It is because] the U.S. Government is the real threat, the real aggressor. Once again it has been proven that the U.S. Government exports counterrevolution to Nicaragua and engages in arms trafficking to attempt to destroy revolutionary power. [words indistinct] supplier of military equipment to the mercenaries to sow destruction and death in Nicaragua. Without any basis in fact, the U.S. Government's propaganda machinery launched a scandalous campaign that accused us of exporting revolution in Central America; of sending arms to the Salvadoran rebels from here.

For many years the Reagan administration has attempted to justify its aggressive policy against Nicaragua under the pretext that we are striving to subvert order in our neighboring countries and that we are sending arms to El Salvador to overthrow that country's government. This is a lie. It is not true. However, history is often sarcastic and mocks those who indict us.

The fact is that if a flow of arms does exist between Nicaragua and El Salvador, it does not initiate here, but from the other side, in CIA planes. In the case of mercenary Eugene Hasenfus, the U.S. Government has plotted tactics to try and divert attention from its part in supplying the counterrevolutionaries. Ronald Reagan's government is also attempting to tell us how to try Hasenfus and what court should do it.

It seems as if the U.S. Government does not want to accept the fact that it no longer runs this country, that for the past 7 years Nicaragua has been free and sovereign, and that only the Nicaraguan Government can make decisions regarding the country's domestic and foreign policies. The U.S. Leaders also want to give us lessons in legal procedures and respect for the law. The U.S. leaders are the main violators of that country's laws and of the most basic judicial rules that govern the international community. Hasenfus will be tried according to our laws, independent of any other court. He will be tried by competent courts, within the authority, legitimacy, and sovereign law established by the revolution. We are currently victims of the criminal hostility promoted and directed from Washington, which is symbolized and unified in Hasenfus. The accusers are now in the defendant's seat. In response to the overwhelming proof against them they proclaim their innocence, and no one believes them. They reject the charges, but to do so is useless because the position of the U.S. Government, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica is indefensible.

In general, we believe that when speaking of our revolution, of our communist development, of the aggression of people trying to destabilize the revolution -- such as Mr Hasenfus -- in general we believe our economic development, the economic transition will lead us to a new society. We are moving toward a new society, not a capitalist one. A new society. This will be achieved either in the medium- or long-term; it all depends on circumstances because we are going through a transitional period, a sort of phase to arrive at the new society, to arrive at socialism. We are not saying our country is a developed capitalist country capable of overcoming phases that other countries have overcome. We are in the underdevelopment phase, we belong to the Third World. We are struggling against imperialist aggression and are in a phase of survival to overcome, to fully overcome these aggressions. As long as the aggression continues we will not be able to truly create the natural bases of economic development. First we must totally overcome the aggression to surpass the survival phase. Only then will we be able to say we are progressing in our effort to establish socialism.

We must consolidate power for the future and increase the people's ability to solve their own problems; then we will be able to say we are building a new democracy. The current generation must take decisive actions that constitute a great effort because they must hold jobs and also participate in our military defense. The fruits of this effort are not for us, but for future generations.

This is how we view work in the countryside, in factories, in shops, and in combat. We understand that not only does work humanize and dignify, it also provides authority [as heard]. All in all, work consolidates power and guarantees a dignified and noble future for our children: the children of workers, farmers, of the patriotic sectors that work and direct, and promote this new society. All of us, under a revolutionary ideology, must interpret and transform the society of Sandino's fatherland, with its principles of sovereignty, independence, and national unity. This is the ideology of national liberation that confronts imperialism. This ideology has emerged from the deepest realms of our history of struggles, as it was practiced and taught by our heroes and martyrs: born with Zeledon, growing wih Sandino, and developing with Fonseca.

It is an ideology that (?sums up) the experience and thoughts of the great ideologists of liberation in Latin America and throughout the world, such as Bolivar, Sandino, Marx, Lenin, Ho Chi Minh, Mao Zedong, Marti, Morazan, and all those who struggled against imperialism, influencing the theory of national liberation and the economic development of the underdeveloped countries.

Ho Chi Minh created a strategy against colonialism that contributed to a national liberation theory. Sandinism is a liberation ideology (?sanctified) by its historic roots of struggle, and it is part of world revolutionary thought. It is the ideology of national unity against intervention, aimed at defeating the imperialist with our production and military defense.

Companero workers present at this assembly, we must realize the commitments this assembly has made toward national life, toward the basic issues of the revolution. We must continue to multiply the ranks of our vanguard workers, increase the number of workers, increase the number of workers involved in volunteer work, [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, the strength of the FSLN comes from a people with whom it has always (?mixed) and served. This is what has made the victories of the FSLN, the people, and the workers possible before and after taking power and during this war imposed by the imperialists.

However, our victories were also the result of a well-planned strategy that took several years to prepare. The principal leader of this strategy was Carlos Fonseca, to whom we will pay homage on the 10th anniversary of his fall in combat, and whom we will remember as the principal founder of the FSLN, and as Sandino's most distinguished son. The imperialists [words indistinct] at this assembly of national unity, of this great national unity; the working and peasant classes are here; all of the fundamental forces of the revolution are united here; the small industries; the [word indistinct] farmers; and today, [words indistinct], (?under one flag), we will face the aggression. We are enjoying and will continue to enjoy victories, encouraged by our people's combat morale, and the immortal recollection of our heroes and martyrs. The imperialists will never defeat us.

I want to mention -- I do not know if you have heard -- that as of today the U.S. Government, through Ronald Reagan, signed a national package, a national budget that includes a million dollars in aid for the contras. This packages provides $100 million in aid for the contras and it has been approved. [Words indistinct] it is ready to be processed. [Words indistinct] to the international community and the large international organizations. How can these organizations support the $100 million? I want to clarify that the budget was signed 5 hours ago, approving the $100 million. I want to tell you something. Our revolution [words indistinct]. If the United States approves $100 million for a criminal process, who is violating international law and human rights? With all the United States has done, it has violated human rights and international law. This is what the U.S. Government is doing.

They say that we violate democracy, but our democracy is so human that it is directly related to human rights. We do not approve budgets [as heard] or violate human rights. The nature of human rights and international relations can change and can [words indistinct]. The United States is capable of immediately authorizing a military invasion of our country to murder our people, our youth, children, and elderly people, and this would not be a violation of human rights. Is this the U.S. democracy that is (?good); the best in the world?

Meanwhile, the United States exploits human and material resources in our underdeveloped countries -- Nicaragua and Central America -- and violates human rights. [Words indistinct] the Third World countries are beginning to enjoy their judicial, economic, diplomatic, and judicially [word indistinct], because the Third World countries (?do not need experience). Therefore, the law Reagan signed today providing aid for the contras and their revolution against the Third World gives the United States the right to invade our country at any time with its [words indistinct] forces. The law was signed 5 hours ago.

[Words indistinct] of international terrorism with the basic intention of invading third world countries seeking national liberation. They have created a concept of international terrorism as if the Third World countries were responsible for humanity's problems, as if the underdeveloped countries did not have the right to carry out revolutions, saying that if they have a revolution it is international terrorism.

Hence, international rights (?must undergo a change) if we really want to overcome backwardness. In order to overcome backwardness, to overcome economic destitution, we must confront imperialism. We are not involved in human rights violations or terrorism, but in revolutions in backward countries [words indistinct], not in terrorism.

What they [not further identified] do is called terrorism. We have the right to carry out revolutions independent of our country's internal (?needs). As long as certain U.S. citizens strive to prevent more revolutions -- to prevent another Cuba in Nicaragua -- I assure you that there will be even more revolutions, because this is not a terrorism issue, but justice [words indistinct]; it involves problems of economic development. Hence, we must continue [word indistinct].

The aspect of human rights cannot be applied to us [approximately 37 second break in reception] they claim to be the most humane in the world when they have looted our economy and human resources. Our human rights are directly linked to the democracy we are establishing here. If they want to discuss this [words indistinct], which are human rights in democracy.

They will not impose human rights or democracy on us. We will determine our own democracy and human rights. Only poor Third World countries are said to violate such rights. In their eyes Sweden, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries never violated human rights; they are perfect humanists. Is this true? Is this fair? Do they in fact have no faults? Why are we the only one accused of violations? It is because they aim to stop national liberation movements and revolutions. That is the only reason.

Hence, this is a contradictory problem all Third World countries must face by confronting them in a united stand to solve these problems [words indistinct]. When we hold a labor or peasant meeting to resolve economic, production, social, and survival problems, yankee imperialism says that we are anti-democratic.

We are accused of that. However, despite great U.S. opposition, the Third World is creating its own international law to defend itself at the international (?level), to overcome underdevelopment, [approximately 13-second break in reception] the Third World will greatly contribute to the process of overcoming backwardness, which clashes with the interests of imperialism. Thus, we must confront imperialism.

When countless [people] try to achieve independence, when people demand a representative government, and laborers and peasants establish a great alliance with all economic sectors of the population, they are enjoying a human right; this is democracy. Democracy is to be against imperialism and dependence and in favor of human liberation, as advocated by Sandino; that is to defend human rights. To defend ourselves from aggression is a human right.

Take note of the first step we have achieved as a popular Sandinist revolution. I believe -- but this must be studied, I do not want to categorically state this -- that Nicaragua is the first third world, underdeveloped country to have won an economic battle against imperialism at the principal UN Organization; that is, the International Court of Justice at The Hague. We won that case. I do not know whether any other underdeveloped country has achieved this.

If the Third World and developed countries want to have a bright future, they must realize that it does not involve war, it does not involve a war in outer space as Reagan says. Humanity does not want war to be the product of social relationships. We say that the United States is committed to the nuclear-military complex to (?defend) its economic interests and meet economic interests from a military standpoint.

We say to the U.S. Government that its policy [word indistinct] that the economic aspect is the most important; that a political option leads to negotiation and understanding between each other; that the Third World wants to overcome backwardness. They must understand this and negotiate with the Third World.

We issue a call from this forum, where [words indistinct] companeros who participated in this assembly of the fundamental forces of production, to the international community to unite in a common front against imperialism and for the new world economic order; a common front for peace, so that mankind and countries that want to overcome backwardness may find peace.

(?Various) developing countries claim terrorism will defeat backwardness. Terrorism is the invention of U.S. imperialism. Terrorism, from the point of view of the class struggle, is an invention of the imperialist class, of the large international conglomerates. It is not the invention of the Third World because the Third World has never controlled a capitalist country [sentence as heard].

Companeros, in closing I want to say the workers, peasants, and cooperative (?movements) have (?been discussing) what makes a great thinker. Who might have been a great thinker? Who might be an intellectual of the revolution? A man with new ideas? A leader who contributed new ideas? I will not discuss the concept of intellectuals of the revolution -- whom you represent -- because I want to close this address.

For us, the classical men were not great thinkers [sentence as heard]. Jacinto Hernandez, who influenced the Sandinist revolution, was a great thinker. He was a peasant who could hardly read and write. The peasants who were killed in 1974, 1975, 1976 were great thinkers. However, unfortunately [words indistinct] does not preserve their contributions. [Words indistinct] The peasants and workers of Nicaragua should receive the Nobel prize for literature and the Nobel Peace Prize. However, they do not get it because the prizes also have political connotations. I announce this here because it is important that [words indistinct] be said that the Nicaraguan people deserve the Nobel prize in literature or peace. What you have contributed to the development of thought is as profound as [words indistinct]. Your participation, your knowledge, and the works we are undertaking deserve those prizes and many more.

CASTRO COMMENTS AT POLLING STATION DURING ELECTIONS

F1211640 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1240 GMT 20 Oct 86

[News Conference by Cuban President Fidel Castro at polling station No 55, District No 13 of the Plaza de la Revolucion Municipality in Havana City, 19 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Castro] [Words indistinct] congress here. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday [does not finish sentence]. It is busy here every Sunday, every weekend with a congress, a visit, elections.

[Journalist] What do you think of our congress [fifth Union of Cuban Journalists, UPEC, congress scheduled for 24-26 October]

[Castro] I have not had time to even think about your congress.

[Journalist] Will you attend the congress?

[Castro] I do not see that there is any other alternative.

[Journalist] we invite you [to the congress].

[Castro] [I will attend] unless something serious occurs, something more important than the congress, which would be very difficult, which would prevent me from seeing you there and giving you criticism because you have misquoted me many times. Many times you have [does not finish sentence].

The last time was in Cajobabo. The AIN [National News Agency] [does not finish sentence]. I do not want to criticize the AIN because it renders a very important service but it made an error. They quoted me as saying that all of Santiago de Cuba Province will have family doctors next year. What I said was that all the mountain areas in Santiago de Cuba will have family doctors. [I said] the mountains, not the entire province. It is not the same.

They made another error. They said there were between 1,500 and 1,600 family doctors. What I said is that this year there will be 1,500 and 1,600 family doctors entering the program. There are more than 2,340 family doctors. They misquoted me. I have another [example].

[Journalist] On mortality, on the mortality [rate] under 10 [percent].

[Castro] Yes, the clarification was printed in the newspaper. I am pleased.

[Journalist] Yes, it was printed.

[Castro] I was quoted [as saying] that all the municipalities who have family doctors had [a mortality rate] under 10 [percent]. I do not know what the statistics are for every municipality. What I said was that all mountain area municipalities which have family doctors have [a mortality rate] less than 10 [percent]. I cannot say every municipality has a mortality rate less than 10 percent because it is possible some areas have less than 10. One could call me a liar.

I could not say this because I do not have those statistics. What I said is that all the mountain area municipalities which have family doctors have a mortality rate less than 10 [percent]. That is the figure I was given.

The journalists have to be tremendously careful. They have to be very careful or they make people think of one as a liar. They do things very rapidly. One has to be very careful with the details but these are opinions of [words indistinct] not much more. There could be another.

I have said before that I prefer the inconvenience of errors to the inconvenience of silence. You have asked to interview me. It is pending. I have not rejected this request. [interrupted by journalist]

[Journalist] It was on 8 March 1985. It was 8 March 1985 at the closing ceremony of the Federation Congress.

[Castro] But you spoke with me again at the plenum [words indistinct] with you. I granted an interview and it is not complete [words indistinct]. You persevered.

[Journalist] No, the good thing is that you remember.

[Castro] I do not have such a bad memory. Above all, I remember the things you have requested, that I want to do and have not been able to do. I am always aware of this.

[Journalist] Do you think it will be this year? [laughter]

[Castro] This year is very short. Nevertheless, you are going to have a very important meeting, the congress. What do you think? The way you speak, the way you have prepared, it will be a tremendous meeting. The meeting begins on the 24th [of October]?

[Journalist] [It will be held on] the 24th, 25th and 26th.

[Castro] The meeting extends through the 25th and 26th. What do you think of this kind of life? Will you be holding a congress every Saturday and Sunday? Will you be holding elections every Saturday and Sunday?

[Journalist] We will be holding a Red Sunday.

[Castro] What day is Red Sunday?

[Journalists answer simultaneously] November 2nd.

[Castro] You do not say!

[Journalist words indistinct]

[Castro] The result is that everyone has one free Saturday and one Saturday work day and it turns out that there is nothing here.

[Journalist] No, we do not have a short week

[Castro] I am going to bring this up with the trade union [interrupted by laughter] because this seems very bold to us.

[Journalist] [Words indistinct] No, we do not have a short week. We have no short day or night.

[Castro] Nothing. We have the vocation of a monk. [the journalists deny this] Yes, of consecration (consagracion) otherwise, how could all this be tolerated, [words indistinct] the people. [words indistinct]

One hundred percent of them were working, 100 percent. They work more than we do and it clearly has to do with human life, health, and if it does not have to do with human life, [words indistinct].

No capitalist country has that. Some countries have experience [words indistinct] what I congratulated the other day, in the mountain, that type of people.

[Journalist] [A people showing] human charity.

[Castro] Yes, yes. In this country, one can find doctors in the mountains, the best, 139 because [changes thought]. I said 136 and that is the truth but 150 were chosen so that 136 could be sent [to the mountains]. There were three women who did not want to go and they had to accept it. There are 139. What country has that? The best doctors go to the mountains. Of those, 24 of them do not even have electric lights. They do not even have an [electric] plant.

The people of Guantanamo are now capable of completing the family doctor homes and offices. It is tremendous. They made a grand work. There were 6 [doctors]. Add 139 and it totals 145. There are 150 [words indistinct] in the mountains.

Now, we have to carefully analyze what happened in the year 1986 and the infant mortality rate until October 1986, and what is the infant [words indistinct] or at least the pregnancies which are one of the causes of infant morality in the mountains. The girls do not have the physical development or all the experience or a minimum of experience. Time is needed to convince the people to wait awhile and take precautionary measures.

That is why I think the [infant morality rate] will not be as high in 1987 or 1988. We will be able to compare the statistical results of infant mortality. Now it is less than 10 where there are family doctors. We have several programs we are going to introduce. The Infant Cardiovascular Surgery Program is beginning. The Prenatal Genetic Program is functioning. The Intensive Prenatal Service is a program we will carry out. [Words indistinct] but in the mountains, with just the presence of the family doctor, the rate has lowered to 10. It is a phenomenon. Now it is very important to follow what happens because they are the first. We are going to see what happens in Guantanamo, in the mountains of Guantanamo.

Clearly they do other things. They educate on how to take care of children, how to boil the things that need to be boiled, how to feed the child, how one should not sleep with the child in the same bed because it is a cause of accidental infant mortality, They teach about vaccinations and other things.

I am very impressed because the rate has lowered to 10 in the mountains which distorts our index. It is now lower than in Havana City, in the very illustrious Havana City. What do you think?

People are working in Havana City. There are less complaints. The hospitals are doing their work. The party is making a tremendous effort and we have a good program.

We already have the Cardio-Centers, which will service the entire country. But, we are also going to have pre-natal care services and we are going to start this in Santiago [de Cuba]. The Pre-Natal Genetics Services have already begun. They are being applied... in the case of science [word indistinct] because of congenital malformations. They must be detected in time and the pregnancy stopped.

But, what about those people? That doctor and they are new. I had met with them here in April. Later on, I met again with them there. But, I was not satisfied, I wanted to talk to them directly. At 2200, I met with them in Guantanamo, with all those who went from Havana. I told them: I know very little about you. I want to know you inside out. Tell me your plans, your ideas, your concerns, what are you going to study later on, your plans for the future, what are you going to do.

I had a long conversation with them. Of course, they had a lot of interesting things to say. They want to meet again next year. I am sure that after 1 year they will have changed. [laughter in the audience]

[Reporter] They will want to stay there.

[Castro] No, no, it is not a matter of wanting to stay there or not. It is because the problems they will have will be entirely different. By then, they will have the experience. They said something very interesting. They said, I mean one of them said... [leaves thought unfinished]. The majority of them are women. There are 66 women and 33 men up there on the mountains. One of the women said that the preparatory training they had received in Havana was not the same thing needed on the mountains. In the Havana training, they are told to see the specialist, and there are no specialists here. So the training they have received is for those who are going to work in the cities.

I said: Well, why do you not do this? Since Hanava next year (?is going to send some 1,300) to Santiago, what would you say if we sent you those assigned to Santiago to train with you 3 weeks? That way you will train them [words indistinct]. They were given a reception with honors there, the peasants tell me. All of them had made a previous visit to see their offices. In Havana, I have already visited some of them. In the Diez de Octubre Municipality I visited... [leaves thought unfinished]. I went to one of them, but she was not there. I visited a female doctor. She was there in her new little home.

You know, there are always problems such as the water pump. I was asked if it should be sent to the plumber's shop. There was a window with missing slats. The party members in the Diez de Octubre [Municipality] established contact between all those family doctors with the party nuclei in that area. [words indistinct]

The houses are small. They have a bedroom. [words indistinct] Her name is Yamilca.

[Reporters in unison] No, her name is Francis Alfaro.

[Castro] No, the little girl's name is Yamilca.

[Reporter] The doctor's name is Francis Alfaro, the girl's mother.

[Castro] No, I believe her name is Sanchez. What is her name?

[Reporter] Elena.

[Castro] That is Elena. Then it is Elena.

[Reporter] I was there, I know.

[Castro] You were there?

[Reporter] Yes, when you were there.

[Castro] Then -- that is a coincidence -- [laughter in the audience]. The little girl has a small bedroom, but very small. We are already making new plans. The houses will have 33 percent more area. But somelthing very important is that it has a terrace, which makes them more spacious, a library and two bedrooms. We are making new plans for 1988, which will include the house for the nurses, the poor things. This one began with a garage. The idea began with a garage in a house.

Now, they have their homes. It is a little bigger, but you know the family grows, a mother-in-law shows up. [laughter] The mother-in-law is a headache for everybody. At one time the sons-in-law were a headache for the mothers-in-law. For 1988, we will also have houses for the nurses.

I have found out something, everyday something new comes up. They do not pay for the house, because it is a support element. If there is a divorce, we do not want problems. The male or female doctor keeps the house. That is clear. We decided they should pay for the electricity, so that they will save energy. We do not do that to have a source of income. Correction, I meant the water and electricity. The kitchen also has electric appliances.

Well, they will pay for the water and electricity so they have to save. The party members tell me telephones have been installed in many of these houses. That is another outlay, so let them pay for it. That way they will not call Santiago de Cuba. Then, we uncovered something else. They have only one water meter for both the house and the office. The same with electricity, only one meter. The same is the case with the telephone. I said to myself: How are we going to straighten this out? Should we have meters for each place? Something has to be done about it, because they are paying for the office's electricity. They should be paid a percentage, or something else.

We have made the doctors responsible for the electricity [words indistinct]. The telephone is in the office, and there is an extension upstairs in the house. If I were a doctor, I would say I do not want a telephone. I am going to get calls in the middle of the night, my nerves will be shattered. The people will take care of them. How about the wrong number calls? The telephone rings and you jump.

Almost 1,600 doctors have incorporated every year. It is making great progress. When I spoke about the genetic energy center [words indistinct]. They are dedicated. The only thing they have is the marriage. That is the only thing different from the monks. Of course, they have not taken the celibacy oath, the chastity oath. But, they are dedicated. They are also admirable. These doctors have the best school records. Next year, it is Santiago's turn. The city will have the people they now have. It is a magnificent, marvelous plan. That family doctor plan is very promising.

The most astonishing thing is that they have reduced the mortality rate without pre-natal services, without pre-natal genetics, without child cardiovascular surgery. They have reduced the mortality rate to less than 10. [ratio not defined] We are going to win this struggle. We are going to go below 10 in the future.

[Reporter] There is a serious infant mortality rate problem in Las Tunas. Do not forget that they have problems because Las Tunas is underdeveloped. [words indistinct]

[Castro] [words indistinct] Las Tunas has a hospital and a medical school. [words indistinct]

We began with Granma and sent more doctors to the Granma Mountains. The mountains of Guantanamo have been covered fairly well. Next year, we will cover the Santiago de Cuba Mountains. Of course, we give priority to the mountain areas. We have to help Granma to improve its medical services because there are still deficiencies and work has to be done on that. We need to send family doctors to the poorest areas and to sectors where there are higher mortality rates or health problems. We are also sending family doctors to the workers' neighborhoods, the proletarian, the poorer sectors of Havana.

I am not going to talk about a neighborhood of indigents because we do not have those kinds of neighborhoods but they are working in Arroyo Naranjo, Diez de Octubre, workers' neighborhoods.

[Reporter] La Lisa.

[Castro] In La Lisa. I was told about the situation in La Lisa so I decided to visit it. I thought I was going to find a neighborhood of indigents there. La Lisa is not a neighborhood of indigents. Of course, a new neighborhood was built there and it was said that some people even used the doors for firewood. But I did not see that somewhat anecdotal picture. I found many very good houses in La Lisa. There is a group of houses that is between Frank Pais and La Linea. Those houses are being removed and others are being built.

Microbrigades are beginning to operate. What do you think about that? That is an impressive force. That is a very serious kind of working force. It is not going to affect production in any way. It is going to operate with workers whose skills are not being used but remain on the payroll and by using the free time of the workers' workday. With those workers alone, an enormous housing plan can be built. There are the kinds of workers everywhere except at the Genetic Engineering Center. There are some in the Biology Center and another new center we are building. At the Film and Television School, do you know about it?

[Reporter] In San Jose de Los Banos.

[Castro] It is a great school. We are going to apply the same principles we applied at the Genetic Engineering Center: multiple skilled jobs, irregular schedules, selected people. We are going to have foreign people there, the future cadres, Third World film and television leaders are going to be trained there. We have to set an example of efficiency, of work, of dedication. Because bad examples are imitated and good examples are imitated too.

That is why we have to set good examples. But I have observed very good reaction in many places. Things we had not seen before. For the first time, I am beginning to observe awareness that human resources have to be saved. [passage indistinct]

It is excellent. We have not yet found out why the party committee in the Salvador Allende (?hospital) [words indistinct]. We gave them a task in the administration...that hospital will be tripled (?in size). You know, we have expanded it three city blocks. We gave apartments to the neighbors and expanded it three city blocks because there was no room. Of course, the neighbors of other city blocks asked us if there was a plan for their area. [laughter in the audience] The houses were not that good. They wanted a plan. I told them not to worry, that sooner or later there would be a plan. Per chance, we will build a high rise there. [passage indistinct].

Probably it will triple (?in size). We need a director there. We moved Caballero [not further identified] from the party sphere to the administrative sphere. We have given him a bad deal, I said. I thought it was a tough job, nevertheless he was happy with it. He said he has uncovered many things he was unable to see from the party side [passage indistinct].

Fifty-two doctors were not standing watches. The management council ordered that everybody stand watches. He is the first one to stand a watch, the hospital director, once every week. He does surgery on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and holds office hours on Tuesday afternoon. There are only two doctors left that do not stand watches. He gained everybody's affection with the example he set. He told me that six or seven mosquito nets were needed there. Now they have 2,000 or more. He told me that 5,000 liters of gasoline were used in the month of April and down to 5,000 liters in the entire last 3-month period. This is one way to demonstrate that there is always a possibility to save all kinds of things. There was a 7 percent absenteeism in the Nursing Department. Well, he organized platoons and gave them names of martyrs. Now the absenteeism has been reduced from 7 to 3 percent in the Nursing Department.

[Reporter] You talked about political work.

[Castro] That is not political work, or money involved. There was nothing of that sort. Setting an example is political work. But he is saving. He said the amount of materials used in surgery is enormous, materials lost or wasted. Well, in 5 months they have already used almost 60 percent of the hospital's budget. People in this country like to waste. There are still many areas where a lot can be saved. But, this young man is running into such things.

There are such cases in many places. I am seeing them in many places. For the first time in the revolution's history, I am seeing people talk about rationalizing. And it is not a case of laying people off, because they will not be fired.

But Caballero says that with 1,200 or 1,400 workers, the hospital can be expanded. He will talk to the workers and will reduce the payroll little by little to 1.93 worker per bed. Now it is almost 3 per bed.

Gentlemen, we have to work hard. We forget many times [passage indistinct]. That is without a timekeeper. There are people who arrive at 0800 and leave at 1000, and no one knows it. There are those kinds of things, many of these things. The first thing that has to be changed is the principles. [passage indistinct] No country can develop without hard work. Socialism cannot be built without work. We have to work. Many people have forgotten the notion of work.

What did a work force do that really impressed me? The one in the (CIN), yes, in the (CIN) [expansion unknown] It is a great work force. It is a very complex and difficult project, and they are doing it with quality. They have a number of cafeterias we built some time ago. The cafeterias are closed during working hours, not the same conditions. They send one person out of each brigade to pick up the lunches. The time has been reduced from 40 to 15 minutes. The workday is now being used 73 percent instead of 67 percent before. They are planning to raise it to 85 percent. Of course, it is very difficult to do there, because supervision must be maintained constantly [passage indistinct] it is a nuclear power plant that has (?physical) examinations, x-rays, and other things. This is repeated and work stops. Despite all that [passage indistinct].

They began to struggle, to work and many cadres [passage indistinct]. The famous textile mill of Santiago de Cuba... the people made a good impression but they do not have industrial culture yet. They have different problems. They do not have a bus. [passage indistinct] There are some problems of that same type. The mechanical plant has to be set in motion. We discussed many things. I do not want to make a summary. We discussed many things to set the factory in motion.

We will have a very ambitious plan in 1987. We have to establish the conditions. We have to raise the level and the quality will improve.

Conditions are present for a leap forward in 1988. That industry has 148 apartments. We already made a plan to build 450 a year so that the most outstanding workers, the key workers live there. No social development has taken place. They did not have a single bus. It has 148 apartments and 180 more will be completed this year. We are going to have (?419). We transferred 300 from Moa [passage indistinct] to begin production.

Moa does well with 900 new houses a year. If we have to increase this figure, we can do so at any time. We have transferred 300 Moa houses to the textile plants.

[Reporter] Are they going to be built with microbrigades?

[Castro] No, those cannot be built with microbrigades because they have many problems there, and we cannot use them for construction. They have to solve a problem they have with the roof, because it has a flat roof.

The plant has to produce parts and find raw materials so it can produce all its needs. A problem has to be solved with the Soviets. They have to supply parts that cannot be produced here yet. An assessment has to be made to see which are the parts needed the most because sometimes the parts that arrive first are the ones needed the least and we get fewer of the ones most needed. We are going to introduce computers in the area of spare parts so the spare parts' supply is computerized. We have a number of plans and measures to initiate there.

I saw a good job in Moa. There are still some problems with some gigantic plants, with the ovens, with the workers, with the coolers, with some metals. It is impossible for such a big factory not to have some problems when it is the first one of its kind. The second time around, we will use the experience gained in the first one. [Words indistinct] with a better quality equipment, with a process that [words indistinct]. It will benefit from the previous experience. We have 5,000 workers taking care of the plant. But they are still working without producing. There are 1 billion (?rubles) invested there without producing anything yet. That is also the case of the (?sympson) billions invested before it produced anything. Those investments need to be made before they begin to produce.

Some of them -- I believe at the [word indistinct] textile mill [words indistinct] there is a ghost town there. [Passage indistinct] they did not have dining rooms. It was incredible. There was a ghost town there.

[unidentified speaker]. It did not even have streets.

[Castro] It did not have streets. There was a big stable where child care centers had to be built. It was crazy. [passage indistinct] who could imagine that was happening there. The coordination of investments was lost. But we assigned a certain number of houses here, others... [changes thought]

We agreed at a meeting in Moa to build 350 houses for those who are going to operate the (CIN), only for those who are going to operate the (CIN). It is the minimum amount, the necessary amount. Three hundred and fifty for the brigade, for the construction contingent because that contingent has to spend 30, 40 years, all its life building nuclear power plants. Highly-skilled workers are needed, class A welders. Argon welders who are not easily trained are needed. There is a school there for 350 welders. Therefore, stability is needed. We are going to build housing for the most valuable workers.

Later, they have to go to the north of Oriente to build another nuclear power plant. This [Cienfuegos] power plant has incredible parameters. There is nothing like it in the world. No such plant is built with the security parameters we are observing here in Cienfuegos. It is a serious business. We must give stability to it.

We are going to build 350 housing units annually in Cienfuegos, not in the city itself. They will be for the builders. After we move to the north, there will be a need for some there because they have to go there. Later on, they will go west. Conditions have to be prepared. It is a lot of work. We are graduating as builders with that project.

Listen, I stood up at a level under zero, and I could see some construction sites. I asked which was the level -- we were almost reaching the ceiling. It was level 10. [not further explained] We have to reach level 70. The dome for each reactor is almost as high as the capitol building. [words indistinct]

It is an impressive project. We have excellent workers there. We are having special things for them. Transportation has been improved. [words indistinct]

Now in the Santiago textile mill, they have 10 dining rooms, and none of them has a completed refrigerated area. They wanted to make their own bread and requested an amount of flour as a reserve. We are going to send it to them. Sometimes we find things that are ridiculous. They do not have enough brushes to clean and maintain the quality. The brushes are made in Ciego de Avila. I sent someone out there to see about it. This problem must be resolved. Because in a textile mill, cleanliness is very important for the quality. Also, the thread-combing machines, which consist of thin wires, are involved in this problem.

If a key drops in there, anything would cause a defect. If there are any holes in the first panels of voile, the thread would be affected, and from the very beginning the entire production would be affected. More interesting things are learned in a factory in 1 hour than in 6 months of meetings.

Let us see how you will help us now that you have the commitment of uncovering things and do constructive work, serious and profound things, without making mistakes. It would be a very great help and that way we uncover the problems. If we use the people's shame, no one can imagine how much strength therein lies.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Castro] Then you plan to use all this, are you going to publish it?

[Reporter] Are you going to attend the congress?

[Castro] Sure, I will be at the congress. Even the children can attend.

[Reporter] We are on the air now.

[Castro] I do not care. I am delighted that we are on the air. [passage omitted]. We do not have to use lies.

[Reporter] Anybody can make a mistake. We have great hopes for the congress.

[Castro] How many delegates are going to attend?

[Reporter] Five hundred and thiry-nine.

[Castro] Have you begun receiving the material, such as typewriters, and other things?

[Video shows reporter responding negatively]

[Castro] There is a program for that. There is a program on what we discussed there, and it is being fulfilled.

[Reporters] [indistinct crosstalk about the plenum]

[Castro] At the plenum, we discussed materials and many other things. What did you say about the OIP [International Organization of Journalists]? They sent some to you.

[Indistinct crosstalk by reporters]

[Castro] About what?

[Reporter] Typewriters.

[Castro] Are you sure those are not the ones we agreed on that day? Please find out. Please find out because the order was given for the purchase of the typewriters, solving the problem of the table, acquiring the equipment for all this.

[Reporter] Not yet.

[Castro] It has not been a very long time. In just a few weeks, it is impossible to have all these things arrive here. Attention has been given to all that. They have reasonable prices. I do not think the prices of the parallel market are being charged.

[Reporter] Do you have any more news for us?

[Castro] I always have lots of news, but you have to settle with this.

[Reporter] For us, for the national press.

[Castro] Sunday we will meet again. Next Sunday there will be the congress, do not forget. I do not know...[leaves thought unfinished] we will be here for sure. We cannot have an electoral fraud. So, there will be no other way out but to have a second round of elections.

[Reporter] We will come here from the congress.

[Castro] At what time is that congress going to end?

[Indistinct crosstalk by reporters]

[Castro] At noon I will have to look into the time. Better than to have lunch is to vote.

[Reporter] Commander, it could be the other way around, because the congress begins early in the morning. We will have to come early.

[Castro] Well, so long. [applause]

SOVIET FLOTILLA BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 20 OCT

FL201408 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A Soviet naval detachment will arrive in our capital today on an official and friendly visit to Cuba. The detachment is made up of the Kara-class cruiser Ochakov, the Kashin-class destroyer Krasny-Kavkaz, one Foxtrot-class diesel submarine, and the tanker Boris Chilikin.

The Soviet naval detachment is commanded by Vice Admiral (Fedor Tarenchilov), and will be accorded a warm reception on arrival in the port of Havana.

Leaders Visit Detachment

FL211401 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Leaders of the party and the revolutionary government have visited the Soviet naval detachment on its first day of an official and friendly visit to Cuba. This is the 26th time a Soviet naval fleet has visited us.

During their stay in our country, the chiefs, officials, and officers of the Soviet Navy will tour places of economic and social interest and will meet with combatants of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy.

RADIO REBELDE NOTES EXPULSION OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS

FL220045 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0001 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The U.S. Government today expelled 55 Soviet diplomats accredited in that country in an act of reprisal that could open a new chapter in the crisis of Washington-Soviet relations, said Washington political observers.

Last Sunday, the USSR expelled five U.S. diplomats who were accused of carrying out improper (indebidos) activities, a euphemism implying espionage activities, said the PRENSA LATINA news agency.

According to the Reagan administration order, the Soviet diplomats expelled today have until 1 November to leave U.S. territory.

That measure is the second important action that has introduced an element of friction in Soviet-U.S. relations after last month's expulsion of 25 Soviet diplomats accredited in the United States.

TRADE ADVISER SAYS U.S. VIOLATING AGREEMENTS

FL212156 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0324 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Arnoldo Rodriguez Camps, trade adviser at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, has said the United States is violating international trade agreements which it previously signed with developing countries and because of this, countries have to unite to avoid problems.

After inaugurating Expo-Cuba 86 in Mexico City, the Cuban official said the rights of each nation cannot be annulled by a unilateral measure and because of this, one should demand compliance with the trade agreements signed. He added that GATT agreements benefit Cuba despite the constant violations.

Rodriguez Camps said one of the many U.S. violations of agreements is the decision to apply a tax on oil imports and the hydrocarbon-exporting nations should demand respect.

MINISTER REVIEWS COOPERATION TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA

PA211538 Havana International Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba and Ethiopia have agreed to increase their cooperation in the health, agricultural, hydraulic resources, educational, and planning fields, according to a protocol signed in Havana at the end of the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Mixed Commission. Jorge Risquet Valdes, a member of the Communist Party of the Cuban Politburo, attended the ceremony where the document was signed by (Tabese Kinave Mariam), Ethiopian commissioner in charge of construction, and Cuban Minister Without Portfolio Levi Farah.

The protocol establishes the expansion of a new production line in the [name indistinct] cement plant, the increase of Cuban medical personnel in Ethiopia, and cooperation in the agricultural field to contribute to the food production of that African country which has been affected by drought in recent years.

Alberto Martinez has interviewed Cuban Minister Levi Farah who referred to the development of the talks:

[Begin recording] [Martinez] Today we are talking with Cuban Minister Levi Farah who headed the Cuban delegation at the sixth session of the Cuban-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Mixed Commission. What were the basic points addressed at this meeting?

[Farah] At this week-long meeting, we analyzed all aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the economic and scientific-technical fields. We also agreed on a plan for cooperation for the 1986 - 1988 period. We reviewed the following fields: the health sector, because there are approximately 250 Cuban doctors and medical personnel providing services to that sister country. We also reviewed the agricultural, construction, and education fields. We are not only cooperating with Ethiopia in their country; there are also Ethiopian students studying in the primary schools on the Isle of Youth, and there are also Ethiopians obtaining technological and university degrees in Cuba. We also reviewed the field of planning, specifically the field of (?physical) planning where we are also going to cooperate with that sister country.

We can tell you the talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood characteristic of the relations between our two parties, governments, and peoples. It was truly a very sincere atmosphere showing the strong ties of friendship that link our two revolutions. We can tell you we are pleased with the session results. We will have to work jointly to implement all these agreements. They will specifically help the economic and social development of that sister country.

[Martinez] Cuba has maintained relations in all fields with Ethiopia for almost 10 years, since 1977. Are these relations going to be increased in the future?

[Farah] Yes, of course. Just creating the intergovernmental commission between the two countries was precisely a step to develop our relations. Our relations are very strong in the political field. Now with the work of this commission -- this was the sixth session -- very serious steps have been taken within Cuba's possibilities to support the social and economic development of that sister country. It is precisely the agreements in this session that will bring increased cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

HAVANA RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. AID TO HONDURAS

PA211709 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Almost everyone knows Honduras is a poor country, but very few people know that it has one of the highest infant death rates on the continent: 130 for every 1000 children. It also has a huge number of illiterates: 60 percent. In addition to this there is malnutrition, prostitution, and many scandals...

In 1985, the U.S. Congress approved the polemic allotment of $27 million in so-called humanitarian aid for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. However, a few months later, as a result of strong rumors, the Office of the U.S. Attorney General decided to investigate the real destination of the aid. This is how it was discovered that an important share of the money had ended up in the private bank accounts of so-called freedom fighters and in the pockets of Honduran generals and colonels.

That was the beginning of scandals, and even the most unwary people were easily able to note that U.S. taxpayers' money had gone to fatten the already fat accounts of Honduran military men.

It was very correctly said on those days that this is how the Honduran Armed Forces made Ronald Reagan pay rent for the anti-Nicaraguan mercenaries, in spite of the fact that presidents Roberto Suazo Cordova, first, and Jose Azcona Hoyo, later, repeated lengthy speeches denying that such forces were in Honduran territory.

The main actor in that financial scandal was a famous Tegucigalpa store called Hermano Pedro. Its owners have alleged that millions from that aid served to pay for 20,000 "humanitarian" uniforms and other materiel for the contras. The office of the U.S. Attorney General reported, however, that not that many uniforms were delivered. This report led to the deduction that the number of contras had been inflated so honorable Honduran military men could add to their personal bank accounts.

At this point, it is good to point out that Hermano Pedro is just one of the stores that provide food, uniforms, boots, knapsacks, caps, hunting knives, and other items that a certain counterrevolutionary organization describes, with good imagination, as humanitarian.

In any event, it is possible that Hermano Pedro is the largest Honduran store dedicated to this business, but there are others. The others do not engage in this business publicly, but they serve the same purpose.

We have said that the adjective humanitarian has been used — after President Reagan, of course — by an organization at the service of the mercenaries. This organization is known by the acronym of NHAO, which translating from English means: Nicaraguan Humanitarian Aid Office, which depends on the yankee State Department and is in charge of distributing current funds and those that will be available with the arrival of the $100 million.

It is expected that part of the $350 million package approved, together with the aid for the counterrevolutionaries by the U.S. Congress, will be arriving in Honduras at any moment now. It is to be expected that the Honduran Government will not use that money to resolve the problems of thousands of illiterate and poorly fed people but that the Armed Forces, again, will be in charge of administering it, and everybody knows what that means.

AGREEMENT INVITES BRAZILIAN BUSINESSMEN TO VISIT

FL211424 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] In the next few days, two important groups of Brazilian businessmen will travel to Cuba as part of the first trade agreements signed between the two countries.

The first mission will be composed of a group of officials of Rio de Janeiro's small and mid-size business association and the second one of a group of specialists of the industrial confederation of Brazil.

SALVADORAN MILITARY, REBELS TO SUSPEND TRUCE

PA220410 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN has suspended the unilateral truce it declared after the 10 October earthquake while reiterating its willingness to seek a cease-fire with the Army through mediator Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador.

In a communique released by its official organ, Radio Venceremos, the FMLN said the Salvadoran Army had mobilized over 9,000 soldiers in various operations in combat areas with the purpose of taking advantage of the rebel truce to advance and occupy rebel positions.

The communique adds that, due to this situation, the guerrilla movement is forced to suspend its unilateral truce. Radio Venceremos reported that from 11 to 20 October, FMLN forces had to repel enemy attacks in several areas of the country, inflicting approximately 12 Army casualties.

WORLD CONGRESS DELEGATES TO COPENHAGEN ANNOUNCED

PA142129 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba is one of the countries which is strenuously struggling for peace. Consequently, it participates actively in every international meeting on the subject.

Socialism needs peace. Peace is an indispensable condition for it devoting all of its resources and intelligence to the supreme end of this social system: the constant advancement of man.

Consistent with this elementary principle of Marxist-Leninist practice, Cuba pursues a foreign policy that is fully identified with the currents that advocate staving off the danger of war in the world. In this regard, our country will have a broad participation in the World Congress that will be held beginning Wednesday in Copenhagen to mark the International Year of Peace. This congress will be attended by delegations from 140 countries.

The congress is sponsored by the United Nations, and one of its outstanding features is that it will be held in a country that is a NATO member but is interested in engaging in a dialogue about the possibilities for peaceful coexistence in today's world.

The topics for discussion are fundamental: disarmament, human rights, freedom, and justice, all of which are connected with man's desire to not be erased from the face of the earth by the colossal atomic stockpiles accumulated on the planet to date.

As an expression of the concern raised by the topic of peace among all sectors of our country, the Cuban delegation will include the following people, among others: Orlando Fundora, president of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples; former athlete Alberto Juantorena, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Education, Physical Culture, and Sports [name as heard]; Rev Orestes Gonzalez; and Dr Rafael Peralta.

COUNCIL OF STATE DECREES MOURNING FOR MACHEL

FL211420 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Council of State of Cuba has decreed a 3-day official mourning period for the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel.